THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 11 MARCH, 1837. [NO. 9376.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The Bark KINGSTON, of 300 tons, *T. Stiles* commander; has good accommodation for a few passengers, will be despatched about the end of this month. Apply to Captain *Stiles* on board, or Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*,—Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship "*Palmira*" 600 Tons, *William Loader* Commander, Expected Daily, and will have immediate despatch. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a surgeon. For passage apply to *Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg and Co.*—Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine fast sailing newly coppered Ship Severn, *Captain H. Wake*, of 600 tons register; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and has a surgeon attached. For freight, or passage, apply to *Messrs D. and M. Pestonjee*, or to the commander at their office.—Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUCLES; Captain *Smith*. For passage, apply to the captain, at *Messrs. W. Nicol and Co's.* Rampart-row, 11th March 1837.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The new ship DUNCAN, 611 tons, Register, *P. Cowley*, commander, having excellent accommodations for passengers and carrying a surgeon.—For passage, apply to *Captain Cowley or to*

REMINGTON AND Co.

11th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL,—The ship "*Cestrian*," of 400 tons, ADAM KELLOCK commander, will sail about the end of April; for passage apply at the Office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 11th March, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The BARBARA, *Thomas Beazley*, 490 tons burthen; has good accommodations for passengers and carries a Surgeon, for freight or passage apply to *Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.*—Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY,—The fast sailing ship *Scaleby Castle, Captain William Morgan*; will leave this for Lintin in China, with all despatch. Application to be made to Messrs. CURSETJEE ARDASER AND Co.—Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

FOR MADRAS.—Touching on the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, the fast sailing BARQUE EAMONT 300 Tons burden *N. Burtsal*, commander. Has a considerable part of her freight engaged and will have quick despatch. For Freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Frith and Co.*—Nesbit lane, March 11th 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 14th March instant, at 11 A. M. *Messrs Frith and Co.* will sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by public sale) at *Sir Charles Malcolm's* residence at Byculla, a first sized Bengal Billiard Table, with balls, and cues complete made by "Corrie" and is in excellent order.

A cape waggon, made to order by "Sullie", at Cape Town, a quantity of matting nearly new, a large Bathing Tub, a Palanquin, in good order, has been newly painted and fitted up, a new variety of choice Plants, a Drawing-room clock by McCabe, a very fine Guzerat Bullock for drawing water, a fine young Buffalo, with Calf &c. &c.

There will be a variety of valuable Household Furniture, disposed of on the same day, and the whole of the property is now on view.—Nesbit Lane, 10th March, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Monday, the 13th of March, at 11 A. M. will be offered for sale by public auction, at *T. Ferrar's* Warehouse, a variety of household furniture, a few articles of plain serviceable plate and plated ware, glass and queen's ware, books, pictures and kitchen utensils. Also, a quantity of brass ware and ironmongery, with sundry other property.

At 1 P. M. will be put up, a Shigram with a set of harness, a Bengal built buggy and harness, with a capital grey horse, and a child's carriage with pony and harness complete. The above are all in good order.

Catalogues are published, and the property on view.—Cardiff Castle, 4th March,

CLARETS of 1828 from Monsr. P. A. Duscasse Laine of Bordeaux.

Cos ₹ dozen pints.....9
do, do. Quarts.....15
chateau Guiomet do. do.....10
Apply to Augte. Willaume.—Mily. Square.

THE Subscribers to the Bank of Bombay are requested to have the goodness to send their names and designations, in full, to the Secretary in writing, as early as possible, in order that the Register may be corrected, and future mistakes and inconvenience in this respect avoided,—Bombay 9th March, 1837.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Secy. to the Committee.*

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 11th Sept. 1836.

LETTERS PER OVERLAND ROUTE. —A Packet for transmission to Mr. *Waghorn*, by the HUGH LINDSAY, Steamer, advertised to sail for SUEZ, on the 28th April, will be made up at our Office, and letters will be received for registration till the day previous to the vessel's departure.

Parties at outstations are requested to give reference in Bombay for Mr, *Waghorn's* charges —Army Agency, Mar,, 10th 1837.

FARNWORTH AND Co.,
Agents to Mr. Waghorn.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s|1d. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

BILLS ON LONDON, or LIVERPOOL, at 3 days, 30 days, 3 months or 6 months' sight, on sale at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co,

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn by the Commercial Bank of Liverpool on Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton and Co., Bankers, London, at 60 days sight, in sets of £500 each, and endorsed by Messrs. SKINNER and Co., on sale at their Office, at the Exchange of (2 | 1 per rupee).

Remittances from parties at outstations on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay will be received in payment.—Bombay, 28th February, 1837.

IN THE PRESS.—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs. 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 11th March 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Cassiboye*, widow of *Janardun Pootlajee* having contracted to sell her dwelling house with two ranges, situated in Pofulwaddey commonly called Wittulwadey to *Premjee Mooljee and Pragjee Visram*. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage or inheritable right; he, she or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to *E. C. Morgan Esq.* attorney at law within 10 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom. —dated. March 10th, 1837.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએચજે—ફારશીબા
જ • તે • જનારદન • પુતલાજી • ની • વીઠવાએ • ફેર
એક • બે • ચાલો • શાઇ • ફોપલવાડીમો • તથા • તે
વાડીને • લોફો • વીઠલવાડી • ફરી • ફેલ્હે છે • તે • પ
રેમજી • મુલજી • તથા • પરાગજી • વીશરામને • વે
ચાતુ • આપવાનુ • ફીધું છે—એ • ઉપર • ફરએક
લોક • અથવા • લોફોનાં • ગીરવી • અથવા • વાર
શાની • રીતનો • દાવો • પોચતો • હોએતો • તેનાં
એને • બંણ • ફરેચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૦ ની •
મુદતમો • જ—શી—મારગીન • જશાકુએરને •
અહેર • ફરે—મુદતપછી • ફોજનો • દાવો • ફળુલ
ફરશે • નફી—તારીખ ૧૦ મી • મારચ ૧૮૩૭

NOTICE.—A young man of respectable connexions and Education is anxious to obtain a situation as Coachman, in a respectable Family. Any Gentleman requiring such a person, will hear further by addressing a line to B. D. ALBION HOTEL.

He being reduced to very distressed circumstances, Food and Clothing are all that he requires. The writer is an Englishman.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Morlether Lukmeechund Bhansaly*, Hindoo, Inhabitant at Mahim, having contracted with *Narronjee Balljosey*, *Bhut*, Hindoo, Inhabitant of Bombay, to purchase an Oart of Cocoanut plantation, named Bhandarwaddee of No. 283, situated at Mahim, without the Town Wall of Bombay, if any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage or Inheritable right thereon he, she or they are requested to make known the same to the said purchaser at Mahim, thro' the notice of the attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she or they will be precluded thereof.—Dated the 9th March, 1837.

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએચજે—મોરલીધ
ર • લખમીચંદ • લંનરાલી • ફીનકુ • શ્રી • માફી
મનો • રેહેવાશફિ • તેને • નારીઅલીનાં • જાફા
ડોની • વાડી • એક • નાંમે • ભનદારવાડી • આંક
૨૮૩ વાલી • નારંણજી • બાલજોશી • ભત • ફીન
કુ • શ્રી • મુંબઇનો • રેહેવાશફિ • તેની • પાશે
થી • વેચાતી • લેવાનુ • શાકુ • ફીધું છે • તે • શ્રી • મા
ફીમોફે—એ • ઉપર • ફરએક • લોક • અથવા
લોફોનો • ગીરવી • અથવા • વારશાની • રીતનો
દાવો • પોચતો • હોએતો • તેનાંઓને • બંણ • ફરે
ચજે • આજથી • દીન ૧૪ ની • મુદતમો • એજ •
ખરીદદારને • શ્રી • માફીમનો • ધારાના • વકીલ
ની • નોટીશથી • જાહેર • ફરે—મુદતપછી • ફોજ
નો • દાવો • ફળુલ • ફરશે • નફી—તારીખ ૯
મી • મારચ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE.—The interest of *Mr. Andrew Johnstone*, in our establishment, ceased on the 30th June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, *24th November*, 1836.

JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.—To be published quarterly. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, has delegated to a Committee of papers the task of selecting such matter for the press as may be found in the Transactions of the said Society. Communications from other societies or individuals, on subjects of Natural History and Statistics added to the A. and H. Society's papers will form the substance of this publication. This journal is proposed to be published by, and on account of, the Proprietors of the *Bombay Courier*, at the usual cost of this place for printed matter. The names of Subscribers will be received at this office; or by the Secretary to the society.—Courier Office, Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The Right Hon'ble Sir R. Grant.
Hon. J. Farish.
James Erskine, Esq. Resident in Kattywar.
John Vaughan, Madras Establishment.
Major Felix.
Capt. Johnson.
Dr. Morehead.
Capt. A. W. Pringle.
J. L. Heddle, Esq.
Dr. Gordon, Sick Residency Amballa.
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Francis Brown, Esq. Tellicherry.
Mr. C. W. Allen.
Lt. Col. Fendall, H. M. 11th Lt. Dragoons.
J. Graham, Esq.
J. Little, Esq.
Dr. Lush.
E. G. Goldsmid, Esq.
Lieut. Wingate, Engineers.
Major N. Campbell.
J. Vaupell, Esq.
Lieut. Col. Frazer, Resident in Travancore.
Lieut. R. Wallace, Myhee Canta.
Mr. J J. Malvery, Proprietor Circulating Library.

SUPERIOR imitation Havannah Segars, made of genuine Sandoroy Tobacco under the immediate Superintendence of a gentleman long resident in Colcutta and a *Connissuer* of the weed:—may be had at the Warehouse of *Beck and Co.*—who can with confidence pronounce them to be superior to Manilla,—Appollo House, 11th March, 1837.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY has received for sale on commission, a few pieces of superior real Irish Linen brought out by an express order for a Gentleman who has left India, Cost in England 5s. | 6d. to 6s. per yard.—Bombay, 13th March 1837.

MUSIC.—H. A. CANNON,—Begs to advise the public, that he has just received from London, an investment of the latest and most popular Vocal and Instrumental Music, of every description, to which he particularly invites attention.—Fresh Guitar, Violin, and Violincello, Strings, Ruled Music paper, Ruling and dotting pens, Tuning Forks and Hammers, &c. always on hand.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following superior Wines received ₹ Severn from Messrs. B. Hebeler and Co. of London.

Fine Rhenish Wines.
Marcebrunner Ansbruck. " 35 ₹ do.
Graffenburg..... .... " 35 ₹ bo
Curacoa in Pints ..... " 24 ₹ do.

FOR SALE. at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner & co.*

Good pale Sherry in Cases of 3 dozens..@ Rs 14 ₹ doz.
Superior orange brown, do.. do.....@ " 18 ditto.
Fine orange brown and pale Gold..do.@ " 22 ditto.
Fine pale Sherry in wood @ Rs 450 ₹ Butt and 225 ₹ Hhd.
Red & White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 & 27..... .....@ 20 Rs ₹ doz.
White St, Pe'ray of the vintage of 1825.@ 25 do. do.
Port Wine.....@ 18 do. do.

Dady's Building, 11*th March*, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Those capital premises, situated between Marine and Police office Streets, within the fort, commonly known by the name of *Henshawe's Warehouses*.—For particulars apply to *Messrs. Forbes and Co.*—Bombay, 11th March, 1837

ON SALE a few Hoghsheads of Bass's Pale Ale of the October brew, arrived per "Cestrian," price Rs. 75 for Cash.—

EDMON BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 11th March, 1837.

ON SALE.—Several very handsome Piano Fortes from Collard and Collard (late Clementi and Co.,) of London, may be seen at the office of

EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart row, 11th March 1837.

ON SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, a few Double Barreled Guns, in Case complete with spare apparatus by Purdy, price Rupees 500 each. Bombay 11th March, 1837.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, a few Hhds of superior old brown Sherry, from *Messrs. Duff and Legh*, at Rs. 350 per Hhd. Terms cash.—Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

ON SALE.—At the godowns of Messrs, FORBES and Co., the following Wines, viz.

Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs. 500 per pipe.

Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 500 per butt.—Bombay, 11th. March, 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTRY.—First Class.—A few Tickets and shares in the first class of the above Lottery, are for sale with *Ardaseer Nassewanjee* at the office of *Messrs McGregor Brownrigg and Co.* at the following prices, vizt.

Whole Tickets Rupees 41 per each.
Half ditto " 20½
Quarter ditto " 10½

TERMS—CASH

Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

THE SIXTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY Scheme First Class.

1	Prize of		Rs 20,000
1	Do. of		10,000
1	Do. of		5,000
2	Do. of	3000 each	6,000
3	Do. of	1500 each	4,500
7	Do. of	800 each	5,600
15	Do. of	300 each	4,500
26	Do. of	150 each	3,900
44	Do. of	100 each	4,400
900	Do. of	50 each	45,000
			Rs 1,08,900

Tickets, and shares in the first Class of the above lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra*, Apply at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*.

whole Tickets at Rupees....,....41
half ditto.....do.....20½
quarter ditto.....do.....10¼

Terms, Cash.

Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittance.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 4th day of April, next.—Bombay, 11th March 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux, in cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 Rs ₹ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 11th March 1837.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—A. B. COLLETT AND Co. have the following Books for sale.

	Rs	Q.
The History and Topography of America by John Howard Hinton A. M. assisted by several Literary Gentlemen in America and England illustrated with nearly 200 Plates and Maps 2 vols. India proof		50
Ditto Do. of the county of Essex, comprising it's Ancient and Modern History, a General View of it's Physical Character, Productions, Agricutural Condition, Statistics &c. &c. with nearly 200 plates and Maps by W. Bartlett Esq. 2 vols. India proof		50
A Guide for Family Devotions by the Revd. A. Fletcher containing a Hymn, a portion of Scripture with Reflections, and a Prayer for the Morning and Evening of Every Day in the year with numerous plates		30
Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ with plates.		15
A New History of London Westminster and the Borough of Southwark by Thos. Allen Esq. 4 vols. with numerous plates		20
The Alphabetical Receipt Book and Domestic Adviser being the only arrangement of the kind ever printed, and forming a complete Book of reference in all matters of House Keeping		10
The British Herbal and Family Physician to which is added a Dispensatory for the use of Private Families by Culpeper with numerous plates		14
The Young Mans Companion, or Youth Instructor being a Guide to the various branches of useful Knowledge by J. Mavor, F. A. S. with numerous plates		12
The Modern Farrier containing the causes, Symptoms and most approved Methods of Preventing and curing the various diseases of Horses, Dogs &ca. by G. Lawson with Plates		10
The New London Cookery and complete Domestic Guide by a Lady		12
A Modern System of Domestic Cookery, or the House Keeper's Guide arranged on the most Economical plan for private Families by M. Radcliffe		14
Parry's Voyages and Travels		6
Parry's Appendix with plates		6
The Burman Empire 2 vols		3
Theological Lectures for Children 3 vols		10
The New London Universal Gazetteer with Maps and Engravings		14
The Young Woman's Companion or Female Instructor by Mrs. Hemans		15
Johnson's Dictionary by Todd 3 vols		60
Bishop Hapkins works 4 vols		18
Moshiems Ecclesiastical History 6 vols		30
Simeon Horae Homileticae 11 vols		45
Reid's Essays on the Powers of the mind 3 vols		15
Blair's Sermons 3 vols		12
Mortimer's Lectures on the Holy Spirit		3
Heber's Sermon's in India		3
Do Do. Do England		3
Malkin's Sermons		5
Confession's of Faith	2	2
Elegant Extracts and Epistles, prose and verse 3 vols neatly bound 8 vo		40
Coleridge, Shelley, and Keat's Poetical works 1 vol complete		10
Joanna Baillie's ditto ditto 1 vol.		8
Henry's exposition of the Bible 3 vols.		60
Oxley's Journal of expeditions into the interior of New South Wales, with Maps and views		15
Leake's researches in Greece		10
Waldensian researches during a second visit to the vaudois of Piemont with plates by Gilly bound.		10
Hawker on Shooting, with plates		10
Malcolm's Central India 1 vol		6
" " " 2 vols		12
" Sketches of Persia 2 vol		5
An Essay on Medals, or an introduction to the knowledge of ancient and modern coins and medals especially of Greece, Rome and Britain by John Pinkerton 2 vols		10
Waverly Novels 27 vols., a very neat edition		120
Campaigns of the Western Pyrenees and South of France in 1813 | 14 under the Marquess of Wellington with numerous plates		12
Milbern's Oriental Commerce 2 vols		20
The Geographical System of Herodotus examined and explained, by James Rennell		15
Dwights Theology, 6 vols. 12 mo		18
" " 5 vols. 8 mo		30
Irvings Life and Voyages of Columbus and his Companions 3 vols. Sheep		25
Burke's works 3 vols. Sheep		26
Gillies History of Greece, 1 vol. Complete		7
Practical Illustrations of Rhetorical Gestures and actions by Henry Siddons Embellished with sixty-nine engravings		15
Elements of Mechanics by J. Renwick		8
Fieldings works, 2 vols. Sheep		30
Smollett's works, 2 vols. Sheep		30
Doctor Lardner's Cyclopedia, 23 vols		30
The Modern Encyclopedia, by Burrows, 11 vols. 4 to Half bound		100
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols. 8 vo. half bound and Gilt		
History of England by Hume, Smollett, and Miller up to the Coronation of George IV. 4 vols. royal 8 vo. thick		45
Dictionary of Sciences and Arts, by Jamieson 4 to half bound		40
Rural Sports, 3 vols. 8 vo. neatly bound with numerous plates		30
History of the Bible, 4 to, half bound with plates		50
Rollin's Ancient History, 2 vols. Royal 8 vo. bound and gilt		26
Boswell's Life of Johnson, with his tour to the Hebrides, 2 vols., royal 8 vo. gilt		23
Ditto Ditto plain		18
Mackintosh's History of England, 1 vol. 8 vo. Sheep		6
Banke's History of Rome Royal, 2 vols. 8 vo. Gilt		13
Fox's Book of of Martyrs with cuts		15
Mackintosh's History of the Revolution in England, 8 vo		10
Sismondi's Roman Empire, 8 vo		8
Bridgewater Treatises at various prices.		
Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols. 8 vo.		25
Crevier's Roman Emperors, 10 vols. 8 vo.		35
Young's Geometry		3
" Trigometry with Tables, 8 vo		4
" Mechanics, 8 vo	4	2
" Analytical Geometry, 8 vo	3	2
Burns Principles of Christian Philosophy 8 vo.		3
Robertson's works, 8 vols. 8 vo.		32
Smiths Mechanic or Compendium of Practical inventions, 2 vols. 8 vo. with plates		17
Carpenters and Joiners Companion by Nicholson with numerous plates, 8 vo		10
Nichol's Hogarth, 2 vols. 4 to		40
Walpoles Memoirs relative to Turkey with plates, 4 to		15
Shakespear's Hindoostanee Dictionary, 4 to		20
Bodwick's Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantie with plates, 4 to		12
Travels in Arabia by Burckhardt. 4 to with plates.		12
Lex Mercatoria or a Complete Code of Commercial Laws by Beawirs improved by Chitty, 2 vols. 4 to		12
Anderson's Commercial Dictionary, 8 vo		15

Orders from outstations will be punctually attended to. —No. 8 Apollo Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.—No XXV. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to the 31st January, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 11th March, 1837.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Breach, called, Back-bay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office in the fort. 11th March, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.

A house No. 2 in Rampart-row.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane in Mazagone.

2 Warehouses No. 7 & 8, in Dady's Buildings.

Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*.

TYABJEE AND CO.—Beg leave to acquaint Ladies and Gentlemen and other Customers, that they have received by the Ship *Severn*, Captain Wake, an investment of Millinery and other articles, brought out on Commission and which will be exposed for sale at their Shop, on Monday next, the 13th instant consisting of rich white Europe Satin, do. figured and plain bland net, narrow and broad brown Lace, Scarfs, and handkerchiefs of all sorts, narrow and broad thread Lace for childrens Caps, silk Stockings for Ladies and Gentlemen, of sorts, plain and flowered cotton Stockings for Ladies and Gentlemen, boys and girls, as also socks of different sizes, Ladies, Shoe Prunella, silk long and short net Gloves, do. white and colored kid Gloves do. Persian of all colors, Indian Rubber Braces of sorts, Do. silk ditto, spun Pullico for Braces and Stiffners, black silk handkerchiefs, Bandana Pocket Do. colored check neck handkerchiefs, black square veils Gentlemen's hair stocks, long and short, childrens dresses of all colors and sorts, babies long frocks, and christening do. of sorts, muslin and striped gauge frocks for boys and girls, bodies of sizes, caps, and crowns, book muslin collars, French cambric ladies collars, worked and book muslin dresses, edging and letting in work of all sorts, artificial flowers of sorts, rich silk watch guards and colored lace, ladies watch hooks, lady's curls, morrocco skins, brown ladies shoes, and white satin do, buff valentia for waistcoats, black oil skin, indian rubber tape, scotch cambric handkerchiefs with plain and flowered corners, Morocco skins of colors, coloured corderoy and Ginghams Irish linen white and Buff drill tartan Boat Cloaks, white counterpanes and quilts, and a variety of other articles of Millenery, as also an Invoice of Stationary, and drawing materials of very excellent kinds, consisting of large and small drawing Boxes, Do, Oil painting do. Morocco pocket books with colours and spring Locks, Desks for miniature painters, drawing and sketch books of sorts, colour Cakes of every sort, Ladies, and Gentlemen's embossed Port Folios, Blotting books with Locks, ruled music books, Glazed visiting cards, and Embossed card cases, do. papers and books for drawing of different kinds, Glazed writing paper and other pictures, oil paintings, &c. all highly finished. japaned cash boxes with Trays, and Tumbler locks of sizes, Morocco gilt pocket books with spring locks lined with silk, Rosewood polished work boxes, Do. Jewell Do. Fancy cards, Table ornaments, &c. &c.—Bombay, 11th March, 1837.

FOR SALE.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 11th March

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 23th February, 1837.

No. 111.—Ensign W. J. Boye of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 112.—Major J. Reynolds of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, and Assisten Commissary General is permitted to resign his Appointment in the Commissariat and to retire from the Hon'ble Company's Service on the pension of his Rank, from the date of the departure of the Ship Upton Castle.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has much pleasure in expressing the high estimation in which he holds Major Reynolds's services in the Commissariat Department in which he has been employed uninterruptedly during a period of sixteen years; and will communicate to the Honorable the Court of Directors, the sense which Government entertains of Major Reynolds, as a public Officer.

Bombay Castle, 1st March, 1837.

No. 113.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 21st of September 1836 (No 38.)

Para. 1st. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, vizt.

Lieutenand Colonel W. K. Lester.
Captain William Spratt.
Lieutenant John Davies.

2. We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, vizt.

Captain Charles B. Morton, for 3 months.
Surgeon James Burnes, M. D., for 6 months.

3 We have permitted Mr. James Taylor, a Cadet of Cavalry on your Establishment, to proceed to his destination via Bagdad.

4. Lieutenant Colonel James Barcly of your Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the Service. This vacancy has effect from the 25th July 1836.

Bombay Castle, 2nd March, 1837.

No. 114.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe, by Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service, have been sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, by the Ship. "Upton Castle."

1*st*. Rolls of Family Remittances from the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in His Majesty's service serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll from the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons from the 1st of August to the 31st October 1836.
2 Do. do. of the 2nd or Queen's Royels, from....do..do.
3 Do. do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot,..from....do..do.
4 Do. do. of the 20th.....do..... ....from....do..do.
5 Do. do, of the 40th.....do.....from....do..do.

2*nd*. Rolls of Remittances on account of Effects of deceased Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers in His Majest "s Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll from the deceased Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st August to the 31st of October 1836.
2 Do. do. of the 2nd or Queen's Royals,.....from..do..do.
3 Do. do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot,....from..do..do.
4 Do. do of the 17th....do..... .....from..do..do.
5 Do. do. of the 20th....do.....from..do..do.
6 Do. do. of the 40th....do.....from..do..do.

3*rd*. Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental Necessaries from His Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1 Roll from the 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of August to the 31st of October 1836.
2 Do. from the 40th Regiment of Foot, from..do..do

4*th*. General Roll of Family Remittances from the Commissioned Officers in the Hon'ble Company's Service, from the 1st of August to the 31st of October 1836.

5*th*. General Roll of the Family Remittances from the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, from do. do.

No. 115.—Major G. Moore, Deputy Auditor General, is permitted to visit the Mahabuleshwur Hills, with leave of absence for one month from the 7th instant, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 4th March, 1837.

No. 116.—The undermentioned Officers, Cadets of the season 1835, are promoted to the Brevet Rank of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lieutenant W. Long of the 21st Regiment N. I.—25th Feby. 1837.
Lieutenant F. N. B. Tucker of the 14th Regiment N. I. ditto.
Lieutenant C. A. Stewart of the 16th Regiment N. I. ditto.
Lieutenant G. S. Brown of the 16th Regiment N. I. ditto.

No. 117.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. S. Jacob, of the Engineers, to the situation of First Assistant Great Trigonometrical Survey, in the room of Lieutenant Shortreed, who is employed on special duty in the Revenue Department.

No 118.—The following Native appointment is made:

Corps of Gun Lascars.

Subedar Lalla Soortie to be Subedar Major, vice Lallah Nana pensioned.—Date of Appointment, 1st Jany. 1837.

No. 119.—The following appointment is made:—

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. A. Guerin to be Adjutant, vice Stuart resigned the situation.—Date of Appointment, 1st Feby. 1837.

No. 120.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the Pay and allowance of Veterinary Surgeons of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, on the same scale as is fixed for that Rank under the other Presidencies, vizt:

Pay	97	6	5	The same for any month.
Gratuity	24	..	..	
Half Batta	60	14	..	
Tentage	50	..	..	
House rent	30	..	..	
Horse allowance*	47	13	3	
Palankeen allowance	30	..	..	
	339	1	8	

* After deducting one Shilling per diem, Horse allowance, which is included in the Pay.

The increased Pay for length of service is, vizt. above 3 years 10 shillings	Rs 121	A. 12	P. ..	The same for any month.
Ditto..10 ditto 12 ditto	146	1	6	
Ditto..20 ditto 15 ditto	182	10	..	

The allowance of Rupees 49 per mensem for office establishment is abolished

Veterinary Surgeons when placed in charge of Horses belonging to other Corps, in addition to the charge of their own, are allowed for such extra duty Rupees 12 7 ,. per mensem for every 100 horses, and Officers appointed to perform the duties of Veterinary Surgeons will be entitled to the Veterinary allowance on the same scale instead of that laid down in the Military Code, Page 78, Article 6, and 1st Supplement, Page 7, Article 36, but they are not to draw Palankeen allowance now sanctioned for Veterinary Surgeons.

These orders to have effect from the 1st instant.

No. 121.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:

Lieutenant W. H. Godfrey of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment in the Myhee Caunta, vice Ensign Reynolds, appointed Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant H. Creed, to act as Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, during the absence of 2nd Lieutenant Gaisford on duty.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD.—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March, 1837.

No. 17.—The following promotion is made:

Midshipman J. Bird to the Lieutenant, vice Whitelock deceased.—Date of Commission, 26th October 1836

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD,—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENNE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd March, 1837.

Mr. H. H. Glass. Collector of Rutnagherry, is permitted to proceed to Belgaum on duty

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.—*Acting Secy. to Govt*

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1837.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant to the principal collector of Poona, to be employed in making the revenue settlement of Havaillee Purgunna, and in reporting upon the outstanding balances of that Purgunna.

Mr. J. S. Law, second assisiant to the collector of Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs for twenty days, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation

E. H. Townsend Esquire, Acting Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, is allowed leave of absence from his duties from the 6th to the 12th instant, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, on private affairs, the Chief Secretary to Government conducting the duties of that department during Mr Townsend's absence.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. H. WATHEN.—*Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th March, 1837.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a Sunnud bearing date the 27th ultimo, to Mr. Edward Charles Watkins, appointing him moonsiff at Ahmedabad.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a Sunnud bearing date the 27th ultimo, to Azum Onmeram Mukundram, appointing him moonsiff at Bardoolee, in the zillah of Surat, in the room of Azum Golam Moheeood Deen, deceased.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt, assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 10th instant, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

Mr. J. B. Simson, assumed charge of his appointment of acting third puisne judge of sudder dewanee and sudder foujdary adawlut, on the 7th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY.—*Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the steamer Hugh Lindsay will be dispatched to the Persian Gulf on the 28th of April next, with a packet to be conveyed by the Dromedary Dawk to Beeroot.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD.—LIEUT. COL. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1837.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that, with the exception of letters otherwise addressed, all those that have been received at this office for transmission to England between the 6th February and the 1st March both inclusive, were dispatched by the ship "Upton Castle" to London on the 1st March 1837; those received on the 2nd and 3rd per "Cheshire" to Liverpool on the 3rd March 1837. and those of 4th 5th and 6th per "William" to Liverpool on the 6th March 1837.

F. BOURCHIR.—*Post Master General.*

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1837.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE STEAM COMMITTE,
Bombay,

SIR.—On the 20th ultimo I had the honor to forward you, several documents, containing a report of a Provisional Committee in London which is endeavouring to arrange with His Majestys Government and the Hon'ble East India Company for establishing Steam Communication, between this Country and India via the Red Sea. Well grounded hopes were therein expressed, that those negociations would lead to the fulfillment of this long wished for measure.

Since the above named period, the provisional Committee, addressed on the 25th August to the H. E. I. Directors, a second letter, of which a copy marked No. 1 is annexed, respectfully calling the attention of the Court, again to this important measure.

No. 2 is a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the E. I. Company stating that the Court were desirous of knowing the sentiments of H. M. Government. The chairmans reply was communicated to Sir John Hobhouse on the 8th instant with letter No. 3 containing a request from the Provisional Committee, that the question should be brought to the early attention of H. M. Government. At the same time a list of the P. C. marked No. 4 was forwarded to Sir J. Hobhouse; being gentlemen ready to carry out the operation, as soon as the sanction of H. M. Government shall be obtained.

Sir J, Hobhouse, acknowledged the receipt of the above communication, and stated, he had already written to Mr, Hutt and that Mr. Hutt would no doubt, communicate the contents of his letter to the Provisional Committee.

Mr. Hutt had left London for the North, and enclosed the letter of Sir John Hobhouse, above alluded to, dated 27th August to a Gentleman who had suddenly gone to Guernsey, and only returned to London on the 10th instant.

A copy of this letter from Sir J. Hobhouse is given in the accompanying document No. 6 and considered favorable to the views of the Provisional Committee.

The Provisional Committee have named a Sub-Committee of five of its members to examine attentively the estimates on which the outline plan was forwarded to H. M. Government much information and many important facts having been communicated since this question was first taken into consideration in July.

The Sub-Committee have begun its proceedings and in a short period it is hoped that such a satisfactory and detailed report will be ready, as will leave no further doubt, but the undertaking may be safely and confidently engaged in, both as regards individual interest and public convenience.

In my last communication several places were mentioned that had forwarded to H. M. Government applications in favor of the above measure and to those I have now to add Bristol and Dublin as having done so.

I have also the pleasure to forward a copy of a certificate from Mr. Morgan, Civil Engineer, who has examined the detail upon which the estimates of the Provisional Committee were made and which you will perceive is most satisfactory.

I have &c.
CHARLES F. HEAD.—Chairman,
Provisional Committee,

London, 19th Sept., 1836.

No. 1.

TO THE HONORABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS
EAST INDIA COMPANY.

HON'BLE SIRS,—On the 12th ulto a letter was addressed to your Hon'ble Court, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose. It will be found to contain a proposal for opening Steam Communication with India via the Red Sea and towards the full and efficient accomplishment, of this desicable measure, the Committee who are engaged in forwarding this undertaking sought assistance from your Hon'ble Court, the amount of £25,000 a year in consideration of the Company's Official despatches being conveyed monthly between England and India, free of further charge. A proposal to, contract for the, despatches of H. M. Government was also made, and, acknowledged, and the Committee has great reason to believe, that the undertaking would have every support from H. M. Government and therefore only awaits the approbation of your Hon'ble Court, to its being brought before the public for completion. A deputation was received by Sir John Hobhouse, at the India Board on the 5th inst: when the following amongst other Gentlemen, attended—Lord Wm. Bentinck M. P. Lord Sandon M. P. Sir John Rae Reid M. P. Mr Wallace, M. P. Mr. Hutt, M. P. Morrison M. Mr. Thornley, M. P. Mr. Crawford, M. P. Mr Bagshaw, M. P. Mr. Ewart, M. P. Capt. Alsager, M. P. Major Head, Mr. Ken, Capt. Thornton, Mr. Colvin, Mr Arbuthnot, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Thurban, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Bonar, Mr. M. Devitre, Mr. Briggs and Capt. Barber.

Since the above interview at which your Chairman and Deputy Chairman were present, communications from different Mercantile Towns and Outports have been made to this Committee, and, an increasing desire prevails, that no little time as possible might be lost in completing details which will necessarily require, a long period to bring the measure into operation—Memorials also from the 3 Presidencies in India have, come to hand praying for, communication between England and India, via the Red Sea—From the above and other causes the P. C. think it most desirable respectfully to beg the attention of your Hon'ble Court to this subject and will feel obliged by its early notice of this communication—In conclusion I, am desired to remark that it will afford much satisfaction, to give every information on this measure, that may be desired by your Hon'ble Court.

I have the honor to be,
(Signed) CHARLES F. HEAD, &c.

London, 25th August, 1836.

No. 2.

The Chairman of the East India Company presents his compliments to Major Head and informs him that the delay which has taken place in replying to his communications respecting Steam Navigation between England and India has occurred in, consequence of the views of H. M. Government not having been received as yet by the Court of Directors, but that a reply will be given by the Court with the least possible delay, when the sentiments of H. M. Government shall have been ascertained.

East India House, 1st September, 1836.

No. 3.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE,
President of the India Board.

SIR,—The provisional Committee for establishing a Steam Communication with India request me to forward

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a copy of a letter, addressed to the Hon'ble Court of Directors on the 25th ulto.• also, a copy of a letter from the Chairman of the East India Company in, answer to that, communication stating that the Court of Directors will reply to the letter of the Provisional Committee with the least possible delay on their receiving the sentiments of H. M. Governments in respect to the measure alluded to. In submitting the above letters for your consideration the P. C. are confident this important undertaking will receive your support and that it will thro' you be brought to the early and favorable attention of H. M. Government in order that a measure earnestly sought for by all the Presidencies in India and by all the principal mercantile and manufacturing districts of the United Kingdam may be brought to a speedy and successful termination. The P. Committee do not think it necessary to trouble you by calling attention to the numerous requisitions coming thro' various channells expressive of a desire to promote this undertaking. I have the honor to annex a list of the P. C. composed principally of merchants whose names, are included in a requisition forwarded to you some time since in favor of the measure, and who are ready to carry out the operation the instant the sanction of H. M. Government and the E. I. Company shall be obtained.

I have the honor to be

Signed CHARLES F. HEAD.

London, 8th September 1836.

No. 4.

Provisional Committee.	Belonging to the firm of.
Major Head, Chairman.	
A. F. Arburthnot, Esq.	Arburthnot, and Latham.
J. Bagshaw, Esq. M.	Bagshaw and Co. Calcutta.
Captain Barber, H. C. S.	
J. Bonar, Esq.	Small Colquhoun and Co.
C. S. Compton, Jr. Esq.	
J. Bryder, Esq.	Morrison and Crayder.
M. Daniell, Esq.	Daniell, and Dickinson.
D. Grant, Esq.	
W. Butt, Esq. M. P.	
Chas Kerr, Esq.	Fletcher Alexander and Co.
W. Lyall, Esq.	Lyall Brothers and Co.
T. Larkin, Esq.	Larkins and Co.
Capt. Locke, H. C. S.	
C. E. Mangles, Esq.	F. and C. E. Mangles.
Capt. Nairne, H. C. S.	
W. Norton, Esq.	Rawson Norton, and Co.
Capt. Probyn, H. C. S.	
Geo. Palmer, Esq.	Palmers MacKillop and Co.
Browne Robert, Esq.	
W. Scott, Esq.	Scott Bell and Co.
R. Thurban, Esq.	Briggs Thurban and Co.
Capt. Thurton, R. N.	
Jno. Woolley, Esq.	
Geo. Willdes, Esq.	Geo : Wildes and Co.

Sub-Committee.

Major Charles F. Head.	Mr. Mangles.
Mr. Thurban.	Mr. Compton.
Mr. Kerr.	

No 5.

I have examined the estimates made by the Provisional Committee of which Major Head is Chairman for carrying into effect a Monthly Communication with India, by means of "Steam Packets, though the Mediterranean and viâ the Red Sea," and I, am of opinion the calculations as to outlay and expenditure, are in the main correctly made.

(Signed) WILLIAM MORGAN,—*Engineer.*

London, 31st August, 1836.

No. 6.

MY DEAR SIR.—Previously to giving any precise answer to the proposal made by the Company associated to promote Steam Navigation to India, it is indispensible that the King's Government and the Court of Directors should be made aware of the exact terms, on which the Company intend to undertake the project in question. It will be also necessary that the Government should be made acquainted with the parties who are *Bona-fide* members of the Company.

When these preliminary steps have been taken, I shall be very happy to inform you of the determination to which the Kings Ministers and the Court of Directors may have come, in reference to the very important subject of your communication.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HOBHOUSE.

To William Hutt, Esq. M. P.

India Board, 27th Augt. 1836.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—As you appear to be paying the same praiseworthy attention to the *Theory*, as you have long done to the *practice* of "Etiquette" I cannot apply to any one more able, or I trust more willing, to afford me correct information on the following point viz.

Does the rule under which Lieut.-Col. and Senior Merchants, now rank according to the dates of their several appointments and Commissions, also apply to the Company's Advocate General, and to the Archdeacon, or is the former to stand as heretofore next below Full Colonels, but *above all Senior Merchants and Lieut. Colonels* without regard to their Seniority, and the latter *below* all of both ranks?

My own opinion is that the spirit of the rule above adverted to applies equally to all classes, and that consequently the Advocate General, and Arch Deacon, should rank *with* Senior Merchants and Lieut. Colonels agreeably to their relative standing.

You can no doubt enlighten me, and others on this matter, and by doing so you will greatly oblige.

ONE IN THE DARK

THE LOSS OF THE SHIP TIGER.

The Ship *Tiger* of 375 Tons, sailed from Liverpool for Bombay, direct, on the 2nd of May 1836, but in consequence of the illness of the Captain, and there being no medical man on board she put in to the Cape of Good Hope early in July.

These, Captain William Stirling of the Bombay Army, his Lady, and maid servant, with Assistant Surgeon Duncan in Medical charge of the ship embarked, and, the Captain having been reported well, the *Tiger* sailed in prosecution of his voyage on the 12th of July.

On the 8th of August we somewhat unexpectedly made Saint Marys Isle, on the East coast of Madagascar, and on the 10th the Captain, Edward Searight, who had for same time been labouring under a return of his former complaint, though closely watched by the Chief Mate, escaped over board and was drowned.

On the 11th the Latitude was made 11° 30' South, and the Longitude 50° 50 East. The weather was boisteroues and rough with heavy squalls and rain, yet notwithstanding our recent sight of the land, and the knowledge that these numerous islands, and dangerous reefs were contiguous to the parallel of 10° South, the ship continued to carry sail, and to run eight knots an hours, N. N. W. and N. W. by N. even during the night, which was very dark, without keeping a look out; and on the 12th, at one o'clock in the morning, we struck, and were wrecked, on the desert Island of Astova, but which was believed to be on Juan de Novo, two hundred miles distant, up to the time of our final deliverance!

The masts were cut away to ease the ship, about an hour after we struck, which gave her only momentary relief, for, after a brief respite, she grated and struck on the rocks more violently than before, and the waves continued to break over her during the rest of that awful night, but she was new and strong, and although her bottom was soon stove in, so that she filled with water, she did not go to pieces. The men behaved well, and great good order having been observed, before noon of the same day, all the passengers and crew amounting to 26 persons, with provisions, chronometers, compasses, charts, nautical books and instruments were landed in safety on the Island, from the ships boats, without any accident whatever.

Tents were erected of the Spars and sails of the wreck, fresh water was obtained by digging in the sand, we caught turtle and fish, and a few Tropic Birds, which with the provisions saved from the ship afforded us subsistance. There were some wild fruits, and plants, some of them highly aromatic, on the Island, but as none of our party possessed sufficient knowledge, to decide on their qualities, they were not made use of.

The weather was for the Latitude, only ten degees from the Equator, pretty cool, and the climate good; during our residence on the Island, but as we had often to toil for our daily bread, half the day, at least, through deep mud and water under a burning sun, the fatigue and exertion became excessive, and threatened us with many evils when the rainy season, which we believed to be fast approaching, should set in.

On the 15th of September, the Long boat, lengthened, coppered inside and out, well supplied with nautical instruments and books, and in every respect made fit for sea, sailed, for the Seychelles to seek assistance for those who, for the safety of the whole, consented to remain behind, having on board Thomas Spurs, chief Mate of the *Tiger* (but who had succeeded to the Command on the death of the Captain) Pinkin, late 3d Mate, and 10 Seamen, including the Carpenter and Joiner The remainder including all the passengers, consisting of 13 persons, (one seamen having been drowned some time before) remained on the Island in a state of great anxiety, but in the enjoyment of as much comfort as our situation admitted of, under the discreet and judicious superintendence of Mr. Blore the 2nd officer thirty seven days, after the departure of our Boat, when we were rescued from our distressing situation, by the accidental arrival in the neighbourhood of the Emma, South sea Whaler of London, Captain Goodman, who in the most humane and disinterested manner, received us all on board his ship, after we had been on the Island sixty eight days, and carried us to the Seychelles, in consideration of our misfortunes, the English authorities lodged and entertained us with kindness and comfort, during our long detention among them.

Our first enquiry at the Seychelles was after our Long Boat, but we learnt with sorrow that she had not arrived nor had she been head of! Forty eight days having elapsed since her departure from Astova, and under the belief that it was Juan de Nova, it appeared certain she could not still be at sea and we could not but fear that she perished; though some of the most experienced persons thought it likely she had been carried by the prevailing winds and currents to the Coast of Africa.

As soon as possible their case was made known by letter, to the Governor of Mauritius and other authorities and the Govt. agent at Seychelles was urged to send a vessel in search of them. The latter replied, that as almost all the Islands in these seas, as far as Glorioso and Aldabra were inhabited or at least frequently visited by Whalers or vessels belonging to Seychelles or Mauritius, if they had run on any of them they would be safe; that he had no public vessels, and that he could not take upon himself to hire one to send to range the seas without knowing within many hundred or even thousand miles where they might be; though if he could obtain any certain knowledge of their situation, and that they were in distress, he would do his best to afford them relief. He was, however, of opinion that they had been carried to Zanzibar, and if there, he felt sure they would be taken care of.

The Etaile, or Colonial vessel, belonging to Mahi, having however, been engaged to go to Astova to endeavor to save the cargo of the *Tiger*, it was arranged that she should touch at some of the Islands, on her way, where if the boat were wrecked, the crew would be most destitute. That arrangement, and the reasoning of the Government Agent, appeared so satisfactory that for the time the subject there rested. During our stay at Mahi several vessels arrived from the Westward and from the Islands but they had seen nothing of the boat. On our arrival at Mahi we were fortunate enough to find a new vessel in considerable forwardness, destined for the Malabar Coast. Many unlooked for delays took place, however, and it was the 15th of January before she was ready to sail Her burthen is 73 tons, and her name La Prevayante Maria Joseph de St. Anne. The passengers whose duties obliged them to go to India took their passage in her and we have this day arrived here. We have found her an excellent sea boat and her owner having been, fortunately, able at Mahi to purchase for her one of the excellent Chronometers of the *Tiger*, she made the land of Ceylon, from the Southward, at the very time and place calculated on. On the 10th of January we were surprised to hear that the Etaile had arrived from Astova, bringing Mr. Spurs, and the two Carpenters, their nine comrades having been left on the coast of Africa.

It appears that on the day the Long Boat left Astova they sighted the Casmoledo Islands, but mistaking them for Providence reef and Island, they were confirmed in their original error that we had been wrecked on Juan Nova. They accordingly shaped their course as well as they could for the Seychelles but not being able to reach, them, and their provision running short, they bore away for Zanzibar which they reached in safety after having been at Sea 17 days.

At Zanzibar they were kindly received by the Sultan who after a few days gave them a passage in a Dow sailing for Bombay, where they expected to obtain assistance for us, * but on reaching the Latitude of 10° North they encountered the North East monsoon, which they could not make head against, so that they were obliged to run for Brava, after being out about 35 days. At Brava they found an English Schooner, the Kite, of 36 tons, trading for Hides, Gold dust, Ivory, gums, tortoise shell, and other precious productions of that Coast, whose Captain, with great humanity and promptitude offered to go to Juan de Nova to rescue the sufferers. Accordingly Mr. Spurs with his Carpenter and joiners, embarked on her, leaving the rest of his crew for whom there was not room in the Kite, with the people of the Dow, and sailed for that Island, but on their arrival there they discovered their mistake, and where they expected to find us they found a French family, with their Blacks from Mauritius, in voluntary possession. They then steered for Astova in search of us, where they found the Etaile which went there with Mr. Blare the 2d mate from Mahi, to save the cargo of the *Tiger*, and that vessel having occasion, a few days afterwards, to came to Mahi, Mr. Spurs and his Carpenters, came in her, and arrived safe 118 days after their original departure from Astova.

I find I have now sent you the general outlines of our eventful history. Were I to write more, so as to explain every thing I should have to give you my whole journal. In order, however, that our friends may in some slight degree comprehend our feelings on the morning of the 14th of October when "a sail was proclaimed, I will conclude with an extract from it, of the 13th the day before, viz."

JOURNAL (EXTRACT.)

Thursday, 13th October 1836.

The morning in Tent at noon . . 90°

" In Sun . . . . do . . 116.

This was the hottest day we have experienced since our shipwreck.

* They were able to give the Sultan the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrivel in England the Imaum of Muscate Ship Liverpool, from an English, paper in their possession.

The evening was quite calm, and as most of the people had gone over to the other side of the Island, so that they might turtle early in the morning every thing wore an air of commercial quiet, and even of solitude. S —— and I went as usual to bathe, and as we stood on the rocky shore, and gazed on the clear sky and still sea, our eyes ranged the horizon, in quest of a sail, with more than ordinary keenness and expectation, and every now and then our hopes led us, though faithlessly, to believe we saw one!

Thirty days have now elapsed since the departure of our boat, and according to our calculations she is long due. A month was the time we allowed ourselves, when she sailed, *before we should despair* of her bringing us relief, but our hopes still buoy us up, and we ingeniously account to ourselves for hes long absence, and allow her a fortnight-longer! At the end of that period if relief do not arrive (and I think of it with painful forebodings) we must make great and severe changes in our mode of life with a view to our subsistence and safety during a permanent residence on the Island, in every respect as if relief were impossible and never allow ourselves to be diverted from our resolutions by hopes of deliverance which though they may under providence he realized in time, it is obviously impossible for us to say when, or in what manner, if at all! We must hoard our salt provisions, and store our little comforts, against the day of famine and sickness, and trust for our subsistence, as far as it will yield it, to the productions of the Island, a supply some times so precarious and scanty, that hitherto, under many advantages, we have often had great difficulty in procuring from it sufficient for our daily bread, even by the most laborious exertions, in deep mud and water, under a burning sun! Besides we may expect the ruins to set in next month, and if we may judge by the trunks of enormous trees high on the shore by the deep marks of running water on the slopes, the remains of rank vegitation in the flats, and the blighted and scorched appearance of the bushes in many parts of the island, we cannot doubt that they rage with tropical violence, and tha t they are accompanied by their full share of lightening and tempest; such weather will considerably interfere with our labours and increase them, and probably destroy our health which has, in some cases already, seriously suffered; a thousand distressing reflections crowd upon me respecting the situation of my family in this awful trial, which I cannot allow myself to dwell on, but we must look for consolation and support in our afflictions where alone they are to be found placing our whole trust and confidence in that God whose mercy is over all his works, and not allow ourselves to despair but to hope that. He well not, after protecting us through so many dangers abandon us to perish miserably in this, living tomb, cut off from the world, and to be mourned for, unheard of, by our poor children and friends!

J. P. S.

Colombo, 17th February 1837.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Broke	Messrs. Gillander Ewart & Co.	12th instant	Falmouth.	
Kingston	Do. Forbes & Co.	1st April	London	St. Helena.
Duncan	Do. Remington & Co.	1st week in do.	Liverpool.	Ditto
Adams	Do. Gisborne Menzies & Co.	All March	Liverpool.	

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	123	122
First five per cent Loan	½	
No. 320, a 1st class	105½	107
Second five per cent Loan	107 @	109
Third five per cent Loan	109½	109
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	105½	105
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100½	99
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 | 1	2 |
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10	19½

HIGH WATER TABLE,—11th March, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	2 5	2 20
Sunday	2 36	2 52
Monday	3 10	3 31
Tuesday ☽	3 53	4 17
Wednesday	4 47	5 26
Thursday	6 10	6 55
Friday	7 39	8 23

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut, H. C. Jones, 24th Regt. N. I. from Penang.
Lieut. G. Davies, 11th Regt. N. I. from England.
Cadet Henry Heyman, Infantry from do.
Capt. Newbury, 9th Regt. Bengal Lt. Cavalry from do.
Capt. H. Corselis, Staff.
Assist. Surg W. Legget, 1st Troop H. Artillery.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. H. Cormack, 15th Regt. N. I. to Kusseylee.
Lieut. Dowell, Nizam's Army to Mohi.
Capt. Harrison, 4th Lt. Dragoons to Kirkee.
Doctor Jephson, to Mhableshewer Hills.
Capt. C. F. Coddington, H. M. 40th Regt. to Deesa.
Ensign L. Russell, Do. to do.
Capt. Hamilton, Staff to Deccan.
Lieut. Suart, Engineers to Tannah.
Lieut and Adjt. Cooper, H. M. 17th Regt to Poonah.
Lieut. Lucas, Do. do. do. to do.
Surg. Chas. Ducat, Civil Surg. to do.
Surg. John McAndrew, M. D. to Deesa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE,

On Monday the 6th inst. at Christ's Church Byculla, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Frederick Stainforth, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Catherine 2d Daughter of John Awdry, Esq. of Notton Wilts.

DEATH.

At Paris, in October last, Lieut. Peter Brougham, of the Bombay Engineers.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March, 6.—Ship Kusrovie, Hajee Abdool Nubee, Naiquedah, from Calcutta 25th Jan. 1837.

Passengers.—5 Natives.

—Do. Barque Betsy, G. J. Jones, Master from Penang, 9th Feb.

Passengers.—Lieut Jones 24th Regt. N. I. Mr. C. Noyes, and 3 Convicts

—Do. Brig Hamido, E. Daviot, Master from Tutocorine 6th Feb. 1837, Cochin 12th Feb. and Goa 17th Feb.

—7th. Brig Balfour, William Bee, Master from Rio de Janiero, 1st Feb Spoke the Ship Hungerford from Calcutta bound to London, out 15 days lat. 11. 34. S. long. 83. 10 E. 30th Nov 1836.

—Do. Ship Cambridge, J. A. Douglas, Master from London, left 1st Sept. 1846.

—9th. Brig Johana, A. Gigard Master from Mauritius 1st Jan, 1837.

DEPARTURES.

March,—7th. The East India Company's Brig Teptee, Lieut. H. Warry, in charge to Surat.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester, and Sloop Rose.
E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings, Floating Chapel—Aurora, Sloop Coote,
Free Traders.—Brittania, Brooke, John Marsh, Earl of Balcarras, Caledonia, Duncan, Adams, Eucles, William Turner, Kingston, Severn, Amelia, Cestrian, Minerva and Cambridge.
Country Vessels.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Hameedee, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, Nassary, Janet, Caledonia, Lowjee Family, Glenelg, Futtay Salam, Shannon, Sultana, Dowlutt Persaud, Lonach, Hamoody, Edmonstone, Edmont Kusrovie Betsy Hamido, and Balfour.
Steamer.—Indus
American.—Barbara.
Arab—Tauze, Futtay Salam, and Futta Kalimon.
American—Elizabeth.
His Highness the Nizam's Ship.—Mahommedee.
Portuguese Barque.—Volunteer.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 11th MARCH, 1837.

The *Cambridge*, J. A. Douglas, Master, from London the 1st September, arrived in the 7th instant with the following passengers:—

Mrs. Corsellis, Miss Cross, Captn. Newbery 9th Bengal Cavalry, Captn. Davis 11th Regt. Bombay N. I. and Mr. H. Heyman, Cadet.

Official intelligence has been received of the arrival of the *Hugh Lindsay* at Macullah on the 27th January, all well.

The subscribers to the piece of plate, to be presented to Mr. Wedderburn are hereby informed, that the sum subscribed has purchased a bill on England for six hundred guineas, which has been remitted to the house of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, and Co. in London to be applied accordingly.

We insert an additional correspondence between Major Head, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, and the President of the Board of Controul, whose letter of acknowledgment, though sufficiently diplomatic, may be considered favourable. That of Mr. Morgan is very satisfactory.

Among our exctracts will be found another speech of Mr. Charles Canning, at the First Anniversary of the Liverpool Operative Conservative Association, in the course of which he was greeted with the flattering assurance of being "a chip of the old block" Shade of Canning!

Letters were received on Thursday from Canton, per *Isabella Robertson*, at Calcutta, up to the 16th January, being nine days later than the advices brought by the *Earl of Balcarras*. The deliveries of opium owing to the severe measures instituted against the smuggling boats were quite at a stand, and the prospects of the import of the drug being legalized continued as uncertain as before, but it was supposed by some that the Chinese new year, which was close at hand, would bring the question to a final crisis. Cotton continued very depressed with large quantities in stock and arriving, and we should think the adverse accounts of this staple must lower prices here. The *Bombay Castle*, *Charles Grant*, and *Anna*, were to be the next departures for this Port, and may be looked for in a few days. We observe that the first Bombay opium Clipper of this season, the *Sir Herbert Compton*, left Sincapore for China on the 17th January, and the *Ardaseer*, with 1550 Chests on board, was repairing her fore mast at Sincapore, and expected to sail on the 30th January. The Canton papers are full of the most honourable tributes to the memory of the late Captain James Horsburgh, the tidings of whose decease had but lately reached them. A large subscription had been raised with the object of perpetuating his name, either by the erection of a light on Pedro Branco, or in any other mode that might be agreed upon, in communication with such other Ports, as might desire to cooperate in the Testimonial. We think the design a most appropriate one, and trust that the Port of Bombay out of which he sailed, will not be slow to claim the praise of having fostered and developed the character of a Man, whose name will stand conspicuous while Navigation endures. We shall endeavour next week to find room for the China proceedings upon this subject at full length.

We cannot refrain from inserting the polite note of One in the Dark, but must protest against the imputation of being wiser than our neighbours on the subject to which it refers. Indeed from belonging ourself to an unhappy class of non-descripts, we have imbibed something of the spirit of the graceless Piron, who, on being rejected by the French Academy, desired this inscription to be placed upon his tomb-stone.

'Ci git Piron, qui ne fût rien, pas même academicien.'

We think however that the query of our Correspondent may be answered without being erudite in the Law Ceremonial. In the Royal Table of Precedence drawn up in 1814, the rank of the Advocates General of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, is distinctly laid down: they rank next *after* Colonels, Post. Captains of 3 years, and Commodores Indian Navy, and *before* Senior Merchants. The next batch are Senior Merchants, Archdeacons, Lieutenant Colonels, Post Captains under 3 years, and Senior Captains I. N. and *all* these we presume take rank respectively, *according to the dates of their appointments and commissions*, for as by an amended order of the Court of Directors of 1830, Lieutenant Colonels so took rank *with* Senior Merchants, the spirit of the alteration must be construed to extend to all holding similar and equivalent rank, and certainly not to the exclusion or postponement of the several Archdeacons, who, in the King's Warrant, stood *between* Senior Merchants and Lieutenant Colonels.

Our Madras Brethren we see have swallowed the hoax of the *Calcutta Courier* as to Sir James Carnac: well and good. Qui vult decipi decipiatur.

A. was an Archer a-killing a frog.

C. *must be* the Chairman a-writing incog.

We are glad to observe however that in an article in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 8th October, which we give, our own impression, as to the flimsy sophistries of the Asiatic Journal, is confirmed by the view taken of them by an unbiassed and impartial Journal. The *Courier* has had the grace to extract this article, but omits the *amende* which ought to have accompanied it: for we cannot impute to our Brother such extremity of obtuseness, as to suppose him to have continued undeceived.

Our attention has been directed to the coming supplies of the Staple of Bombay Commerce. The uncertainty of seasons and other casualties are sufficient to excite the anxiety of all interested in the result, but our readers will be surprised to learn that to these there may be added the neglect or caprice of the authorities, in diminishing the extent of the Crop, or delaying its arrival at market. Rumours have reached us, that by some mal-arrangement, at this most critical season, no Collector has been present, in one of the most important districts, to fix the rate of Revenue, prior to which the unfortunate cultivator will not enter upon the labour of picking. The consequence is that much of the Cotton is irrecoverably dispersed, and the quality of what remains is deteriorated by exposure to the sun in its matured state. We shall probably return to the subject if some other reports connected with it, are upon enquiry confirmed: for the present, time and space prevent our saying more.

The King's speeches supplied Cobbett with illustrations of felicitous composition : we hope therefore we may not be deemed irreverent, in remarking of the elaborate and vo-luminous Manifesto of the Calcutta Steam Committee, that, taken as a whole, it happily exemplifies the true use of words, namely, to disguise our thoughts. The splendid ambiguity, displayed in several of its paragraphs, does honour indeed to the Oriental Athens, for we cannot doubt that this finished document has embodied the graces of more than one Calcutta pen. We were amazingly impressed with the skill exhibited in Para : 17. What powers of envelopement ! We have read it *twice over*, as Lord Brougham remarked, when repelling the imputed possibility of his acceptance of the Seals, and we pronounce it in our judgment, an exact example of the true incomprehensible. A thought certainly came across us, that a different punctuation might afford a clue, but on comparing our extract from the *Hurkaru* with the Report in the *Infallible*, and finding them the same, our hope died away, and we gave it up. The minor merits of other sections are thrown into the shade by No. 17 : they have probably proceeded from other and less practised pens, and it may perhaps be invidious to bring them into close comparison, but we cannot refrain from observing on the peculiar promise of mystic eminence displayed in Paras : 25 and 26 ; and we even predict of these Juniors of the Committee, an ultimate and successful rivalry with him, who, in the words of the Chinese Poet.—

'May justly be styled the Confusius of Prose '

At the same time, as we are nothing if not critical, we cannot but object, on the score of want of keeping, to the transparent simplicity of Para : 26, in which the *odium Bombayologicum* too perceptibly predominates. It would be vain indeed to compete with its logic, albeit at variance with the primary precept laid down by Mrs. Glasse, or to dispute for a moment, that if Steam Communication were once to be established to Bombay "all arrangements would of course be made with reference to that *limited* intercourse ; and it would be necessary to *re-model* the whole." With one however of its inductive dicta we clearly coincide ; for it may not be questioned that the feeling within the Mahratta Ditch, would sink at once from "*lukewarm*" to zero, at the prospect of any arrangement which might tend to develope the advantages, which God and Nature have bestowed on this our happy island. Secure in these, we have smiles for the sneers and the cavils of the City of Palaces. Of the advantages of Overland Communication, we must inevitably, under any arrangement, enjoy the superior share. In supporting us, our friends at Agra, Madras, and elsewhere, may secure to themselves good skim milk : if on the other hand, they prefer the *Cream*, which the people of the Ditch, would fain manufacture for them, let it be so : let them leave us to ourselves, to the sure and certain guidance of mere '*laisser faire*' We know that it must lead us, at no distant period, to the Commercial, Political, and Military pre-eminence, at which this Presidency must arrive. This may sound very like grandiloquent impertinence in the ears of the Qui Hys, but what is writteu is written. For the present we console ourselves for our vast inferiority to our magnificent, though not magnanimous neighbours, with some minor sources of pleasure and of pride. We prefer the mild radiance of our softened tinge to the clayey complexion of Calcutta Beauty : our sea-breeze to the pestilent miasma wafted down the Hooghly : and the elegant simplicity of an Esplanade Bungalow to the far-famed stagnation of Garden Reach. With Chowringhee of course we have nothing to bracket, but for choice would have our snipe-ground, not exactly at our own back-doors : and above all, we have our Mahabuleshwar Hills, to preserve and to restore the chiefest on our list.

The Report however of the Calcutta Committee must, in justice to the significant '*hear hims*' of the practised Cheerer, whom the bane of promotion has not rendered unmindful of those who still think of him here with respect and regard, be taken as not altogether the unanimous expression of the sentiments of Calcutta—but we turn from it, and from the lugubrious peroration of Mr. Macnaghten, ("*The speaker was persuaded, that if the communication were established with Bombay alone in the first instance, its extension to other parts of India would be almost hopeless. The meeting were aware, that enterprizes of this nature were, attended with discouraging results at the commencement. If it failed at Bombay to produce remunerating returns within the period anticipated ; the whole scheme would, probably, be abandoned—it certainly would not be extended ; whereas, if the experiment on the comprehensive scale should partially fail, there would always be the limited scheme to fall back upon.*" We cannot stop to apply the Benthamite tests, but it can't fail, Mr. Macnaghten,) to the common sense and the moderation of our own Petition, the only doubtful point as to which that has occurred to us, is the policy or propriety of selecting Sir John Hobhouse to present it to the House of Commons. His position, as one of the high contracting parties, surely unfits him as the leading Parliamentary Advocate of the measure. Altogether apart from personal predilections, we cannot but think that Mr. Crawford should be the man. His seat for the City, his known independence, his zeal, ability, and local knowledge, combine to mark him out. If this suggestion should be worth the re-consideration of the Steam Committee, it is not too late to make the alteration. In their hands however we leave it, and bid adieu to Steam matters for the present, in the full assurance that the hopes and expectations of all India are about to be crowned.

MADRAS.

In our first page will be found the commeucement of an instructive Article on Steam Communication with India, which the *Englishman* is re-printing from the *Asiatic Journal* for October. It is understood to proceed from the pen of Major Carnac, the Chairman of the Court of Directors, who is known to possess the most liberal views on this subject, and the paper therefore becomes invested with a double interest.—*Spectator, Feb.*, 25.

The grand question of Steam Communication between us and home, if we may put confidence in the speculations and discussions on the subject with which the latest Europe prints and periodicals abound—is fast drawing to a decision . the strong impression resting upon the public mind of the practicability of the thing in one way or other, is about to be verified by an appeal to experiment and fact : and the clashing theories of opposing parties, (to borrow the language but invert the proposition of the *Magnus Apollo* of the South Indian.) will shortly be translated into action, and brought out into practical working and detail ; when we have no doubt, the effect will be full as canonical as that attending the translation of Bishops, who find themselves invariably advantaged by the process.

The desirableness and even the necessity of such communication is no longer a disputed point,, with any except half + I of the present Court of Directors : and the principle, if not the only consideration seems to be, the mode by which it is to be supported at the outset; the hitch at present being on the side of the Company, and their ostensible objection, the injustice of saddling this country with direct charges on that account ; estimated at two and a half lacs of Rupees per annum ; a sum which, (not to mention contingent benefits in time of war whether in Europe or India,) would be soon made good by the increasing commercial prosperity of this country—but how easily might this amount be saved out of the useless branches of the Indian administration, which are maintained for no earthly purpose but to increase the patronage and home influence of the Honorable Court.

These facts have not as yet been brought so prominently forward as they should have been, and as they will be, if the Court persist in their apposition : the real secret of which is an unwillingness to approximat e the two countries ; from the just apprehension of its certain consequences in placing the Indian government more under the controul of the mother country ; and affording a greater facility of checking its abuses and restraining its authority. Their Indian patronage and their home interest will, however, meet with no better fate from John Bull than the two snakes of Juno did from the infant Hercules ; they may entwine him for a while, till he gets his hand round their necks, and then a single grasp will give them their quietus.

It is notwithstanding unlikely that the Company will undertake the project, as has been solicitated by the Madras Committee, nor would it be advisable that they should; for as is observed by a writer in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, they, of all persons, are the most incompetent to give the scheme a fair trial : the details must be left to others more interested in and better capable of promoting its success : an association either on its own basis, or on charter with the King's Government, appears the most feasible plan ; as well as the one most likely to be adopted private stimulus and public consolidation must be combined—and then, no obstacle will be too great to overcome, no accidental expenditure too heavy to be immediately disbursed.

These obstacles and that expenditure are as yet unknown, and can only be ascer'ained by the practical comparison of the Bombay and comprehensive plans: and this we should hope will be actually instituted, if it he attended with no further result than that of settling a disputed point, and adjudicating the claim which Calcutta has assumed, of *remaining* the Metropolis and seat of Empire in India. With regard to *time*, all competition with Bombay is absurd, but with regard to the general effects of the two plans on the commerce and the whole country and the consequent means of supporting either plan, and remurating the proprietors, situated as things are now—nothing but actual experiment can decide the superiority of either.

The Commercial and polical importance of Madras is so very very small, that if it were not for its giving name to a Presidency and a Bishopric, a steam petition from its inhabitants would be of no more consequence in England, than one from Pulicat or Cuddalore : nor indeed do we yet know whether we should be most benefitted by the Bombay or Calcutta route—but the case is widely different between them—the latter place is absolutely fighting—*prouris et focis*—for her position, so far up a river of difficult, dangerous, and expensive navigation, is naturrally as anti-commercial as can be well conceived : her trade is really forced and artificial, and it is highly probable that Bombay, if it became the focus of steam communication, would in the course of a few years, transfer most of the Europe branch of it to herself ; and that the produce of the provinces, in the North and West of India, would find rail-roads to Bombay more advantageous than the same advantages towards Calcutta, during nine months of the year at least ; and, as we may suppose, that if railways were adopted to any extent Madras would come in for her share of advantage ; she might, without being chimerical in her ideas, expect that the expenses would be less and the convenience greater, if shipping, instead of going on to Calcutta, could effect their business at Madras.

That these changes are likely to follow the restriction of Steam to Bombay, and the introduction of rail roads may be readily imagined ; nothing being more uncertain than the fluctuations of external trade ; which if left free, will always, like water, find its proper emporium and level. We are not therefore surprised that the City of Palaces should endeavour to maintain the ascendancy she possesses ; and it is but fair she should have the opportunity of proving her just title—but nothing beyond that should be given to her : indeed, she grounds her plan upon its general utility, and strenuously denies that she is more actuated by private than by public principles—give her the experiment, and let results determine the dispute.

We have never advocated the Galle scheme, any more than the Editor of the *Herald* ; though, if Socotra is not to be taken up as the main link of the chain, and the passage from Bombay is not practicable all round the year, Galle might very well be the starting point, during that interval : but in all the speculations we have seen, our friends at Home seem to take that island as entering into the line of route, without commenting on the alleged, unfitness and unhealthiness of the spot, and its recent abandonment by the Bombay Government, from these very causes. Supposing then some other part of Socotra, than that already tried and rejected, were chosen as an *entrepot* btween India and Suez ; the fair experiment would be, what we have before suggested, that it should form the centre of action, and the rendezvous for branch packets to Suez, Bombay and Calcutta, during one year at least ; and by this means the comparative advantages of the two routes would be brought into simultaneous operation ; and an impartial and accurate judgement of their respective claims would be elected: calculations, on their side, made upon supposition and paper, contribute nothing to the establishment of the truth ; but those which would result from the facts of a twelve months experience, would shut the mouth of contention, and set the whole business at rest.—*Examiner, Feb.* 24.

CALCUTTA.

THE HON'BLE MISS F. EDEN. A letter from Berhampore, dated on Monday, mentions that the Hon'ble Miss Frances Eden arrived there on Saturday by dawk from Kishnaghur and took up per residence at the Hon'ble Mr. Melville's. On Sunday Miss F. Eden visited the Nuwab's palace at Moorshedabad. The fair traveller in company with Mr. and Mrs. Cockerell, the Hon'ble Capt. Osborne, &c. is understood to be about to partake of the diversion of tiger-shooting.—*Englishman, February* 23.

AGRA.

AGRA.—Mr. Bird arrived here on the 23d, and proceeds to Allahabad during the week. Messrs. Scott and Thomason are to succeed Messrs. Macsween and Bushby, as Secretaries in the Judicial and Political Departments of this Government.—*Agra Ukhbar, Feb.*, 25.

RAJPOOTANA. (*From a Correspondent.*)—The Johdpore Legion, under the Command of Captain Downing, arrived at Kankrolee in Meywar, on the 9th January, where Colonel Speirs Poll. Agent of Neemuch joined the corps.—From Kankrolee we crossed the hills, and after descending the Chanora Ghaut arrived in seven marches at Burgong in the Sirohee territory, in the neighbourhood of which place the new cantonment for the Johdpore Legion is marked out. Burgong is a small village, situated on the banks of a river and on the immediate border of Godewar a rich and fine province of Marwar. The road from Guzerat to the great mart of Palee passes close to this village and the establishment of a Cantonment at this place will in course of time prove to be a blessing to those unhappy traders who have hitherto been subject to every manner of hardship from the rapacity of these noted plunderers, the Bheels and Meenahs who abound in this part of the country and extend their devestations far and wide. Sanguine expectations are entertained of the restoration of peace and good order in this long disturbed country, and the natives are loud in their praises of the wisdom and policy of the British Government in having adopted so humane a measure.—*Ibid.*

The Palee plague seems to be spreading all over Marwar.—It has broken out in several of the villages, in the neighbourhood of our Camp—It is a difficult matter to prevent Buneeas and traders from infected places in Marwar entering our Camp, as they invariably conceal the circumstance from a desire to effect the sale of their goods. —*Ibid.*

As the hot season is fast approaching and our stay here is likely to be prolonged, it is a miracle if we escape infection.—*Ibid.*

LOODEEANAH.—The Commander in Chief's arrival at this station is announced for the 25th. General Allard arrived on the 18th, and precedes Sir Henry to Lahore.—*Ibid.*

SINDE.—Colonel Pottinger is now at Hydrabad, with the view of obtaining from the Sindeeans a kind of wharf for our shipping at that town, as well as to investigate the principal diffiulties which obstruct the navigation of the Indus.—*Ibid.*

MEERUT.

THE AGRA BANK.—As a farther proof that the finances of the Mofussilites are improving, we will mention, that in addition to the sum invested in the capital of the Bank there are no less than Rs. 8,19,313 8½ deposited at different rates of interest.

The following is as near as we can make it, a correct classification of the Shareholders.

Civilians,	28
Military	81
Mercantile,	10
Natives,	6
Sundry, (chiefly Ladies and minors.)	35
Total	160

Giving to each Shareholder an average of 25 shares.—*Merutt Feb.* 16.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITP INDIA.

THE *Asiatic Journal* of this month contains a very laboured production upon the subject of "Steam Communication with India," in which the writer travels far and wide to draw conclusions at variance with facts ; and thus indirectly endeavours to fix on individuals the speculative mania of the day, whereas their honest endeavour has been to effect an object of the greatest practical utility, having moreover the advantage of sound policy for its foundation.

The opening remarks of the writer must be admitted as unquestionable truism, and if he had pursued the same straight forward course to the end he had in view—that of inducing the East India Company to take the line on the eastern side of Egypt under their own management, and meeting with the King's Packets at Alexandria ; thus to have maintained the long-desired monthly correspondence with India—it would then have been simply a question whether the undertaking so arranged could be worked as satisfactorily, and with as little charge to the public, as the plan that has been submitted from the Merchants of England to His Majesty's Government, who are making arrangements for carrying the mails and passengers throughout the whole route.

The writer in question, however, has chosen to draw compar sons which bear no analogy ; it therefore becomes necessary to clear away the mystification with which he has enveloped his argument, and when it is shorn of the sophistry and special pleading that run through the greater portion of his reasoning, it will remain but a small obstruction to impede the way that leads to the final adjustment of the matter in the mode at present under consideration for final arrangement.

Suppose, then we accept Mr Peacock's testimony as of great value, for we understand that gentleman has the best means of arriving at his conclusions ; and *he* has distinctly declared, in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons in 1834, "That it cannot be advisable for the East India Company to undertake the Steam Navigation of the *Red Sea* without being prepared to incur a nett charge of 100,000*l.* per annum for despatches every two months, and of course more in proportion for despatches at shorter intervals." (See Appendix No. 2, Parliamentary Report.)

Thus it appears it would cost the East India Company, for *six voyages* on the *eastern side alone*, 100,000*l* !

Now if the East India Company can have a monthly communication maintained for 25,000*l* annually. the sum sought at their hands commensurate for the service to be performed ;—notwithstanding the writer's "no great catch," it will appear the saving effected by the private arrangement would be "beneficially employed in aid of the Indian finances,"—he surely would not have the people of England believe the transmission of letters, or even despatches, through the Company's territory by land, would be "subject to danger delay, uncertainty, and inconvenience" equal to that of a long sea risk.

Why should the writer alluded to ascribe unworthy motives to the promoters of this undertaking ? He evidently has seen the document, and *must have read* the following paragraph addressed to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, July 15th :—

"The object of the Committee in urging this measure, is more directed to the public good than with any view of private emolument ; and it will be a subject of sincere gratification to the Committee if, in the prosecution of the undertaking, they should be enabled, by a favourable result, to *diminish* the degree of support at present solicited of His Majesty's Government." Is he answered ?

Steam communication with the eastern world is no longer an experiment : its practicability has been made manifest—its great utility is admitted on all sides. The true question is, how shall it be carried on ? Delay is no longer admissible. Notwithstanding the writer's illustration of the inexpediency of entrusting the matter to *private persons*, it would appear clear, from all evidence hitherto adduced, the East India Company are the least fitted for the management of steam operations, nor would it be necessary to go far at the present moment to elucidate this fact. It is, therefore, to be feared the Company would, after a waste of fuel, time, and money, throw the matter up as impracticable, viewing the expense incurred far beyond the corresponding advantage to be gained. Thus would disappointment and vexation be again the concomitant attendants upon the people of India, whose wants and whose wishes have been too much and too often neglected in this and other things equally bearing upon their interests and their claims.

Let it be remembered, too, this association, which seems to be such a thorn in the side of the writer of the article referred to, will be chiefly composed of the mercantile interests of the country—interests so closely connected with the efficient working of the scheme, that the fullest reliance may be placed upon the instruments to be employed in carrying into effect the plan in fullest operation, at the least possible charge consistent with safety, expedition, and regularity.

To imagine the public in our days would submit to have the steam of human intercourse driven through any channel by compulsion is visionary, and we hope never to be attempted, while experience, on the other hand, proves that that connection, most conductive to the welfare of the community, will always be fostered, cherished, and supported.

It may be urged that, in a measure of such vast and gigantic importance, the public have a right for protection beyond reliance on private individuals, however respectable or responsible their characters may be. Even so—this can be easily done ; while the Government are supporting a remedial plan for the present uncertain system of correspondence, injurious to commerce from its irregularity, they have only to introduce a clause that no dividend shall be paid in excess of a fair and equitable remuneration to the stock-holders for the capital invested and for this a precedent may be found.

Thus a proper economy in the arrangements at starting would give durability and permanency to a measure that under the controul of the mercantile interests (the body most to be affected by the operation), its success would be placed beyond the reach of doubt, and it would impart to it a confidence and stability that could not be so satisfactorily effected through any other instrumentality or means.

Take the matter as we may it is quite clear the cause for delay has been removed. The reasonable proposition that has been made seems to us the best yet devised ; and the respectability of the parties concerned places it above a bubble or a job ; they deserve success, and we most heartily wish it them. We shall here for the present close our remarks, which have extended to greater length than we intended ; but we may hereafter return to the subject as it is one of great interest ; for what family has not a relative or friend in the East ?—*Navel and Military Gazette, Oct.* 8.

LIVERPOOL OCTOBER, 21.

The CHAIRMAN said, the next was a toast which he was sure every heart would respond to. It was associated with a name familiar and endeared to the hearts of the people of Liverpool—it was the name of one to whom they had often listened with rapture, and who had been as greatly honoured as he was ardently admired. (Hear.) He would give them, "Our future hope, the Hon. Charles John Canning, the son of our never-to-be-forgotton representative, the Right Hon. George Canning." (Drunk amidst thunders of applause.)

Mr. CANNING said, the flattering expressions which had just fallen from their chairman, and the manner in which they had received his name, were but of a piece with the constant kindness which he had met with in every part of the town. He was well aware that little or none of that kindness was due to any intrinsic merit of his as a private individual, but it was not therefore, the less gratifying to him ; perhaps he might say it was more so. He had the consolation of feeling that there could be consequently no spark of vanity in anything that he might say in replying to the toast. He accepted and thanked them for it, as a testimony to the merits of one whom their united efforts and voices had so often placed in old times in the honourable position of their representative. ("Hear, hear," and loud cheers.) His noble friend on the right, who now filled that place so gloriously to himself—so advantageously and so honourably to their community (loud applause) —had addressed them that evening in a spirit worthy of himself, worthy of the station he held amongst them, and worthy of that much-abused name, an English nobleman. (Much applause.) He was sure his noble friend would forgive him for saying, that the connexion in which he stood with them reflected fully as much credit on him as any titles or coronets that could have graced their feast. (Cheers.) There were men who, if they had the privilege they had accorded to them that night would use it for the purpose of flattering and cajolling them on the extent of their power, and their overwhelming importance in the scale of society. They would tell them that every thing they asked they should have, and the sooner they asked the sooner they ought to have ; that nothing should be withheld from them, and that every thing ought to bow to them. This they had not asked, and he for one would not insult them by doing so. (Applause.) They knew, and every honest Englishman knew what was the force of the operative classes in every large town. It was great—very great ; and like every other power, it might be wielded for good or for ill. (Hear.) But those who were accustomed to dilate to them on their power, forgot to tell them that to be wielded with effect it must be wielded with unity, and in a good cause. (Much applause.) He said to be with effect it must be wielded with unity and in a good cause ; and if they doubted what he said, he would refer them to their own bantlings, which first saw the light a few years ago—those political unions to which a gentleman had so ably referred. What had become of them ? (Hear, hear.) And what had they done ? (Hear.) They had vanished ; they had done some harm—perhaps not so much as they intended. (Cheers and a laugh.) What was the reason of this ? Simply that their object was an undefined one ; they knew not what they wanted. Like spoiled children, their political nurses told them to clamour for what was held out to them, while they either refused to grant it or could not ; and, like spoiled children, again tired of their efforts, they had fallen asleep. (Here the company rose, and gave several rounds of deafening cheers, amidst roars of laughter, some one crying out at the same time, "He's a chip of the old block.") To them he could foresee a very different fate. Their cause was a noble one, and they would achieve it. it. (Loud cheers.) He would not detain them longer than to express his very cordial thanks, to congratulate them on their meeting, to wish them many animating and auspicious returns to it, and, if, it were not too much, to wish that he might be present at the next. (Loud and continued cheering.)—*Times, October* 24.

STANDARD,—OCT. 25.

We earnestly request attention to the letter of Mr. Stephens, of the Colonial Office, in reference to a misstatement, affecting the character of the late Mr. Wilberforce.

The honor of Mr. Wilberforce is a public treasure—the treasure not nearly of Englishmen, but of the whole Christian world—and in vindicating that honour triumphantly, as he has done, Mr. Stephens has entitled himself to the gratitude of all who bear the name of Christians.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Colonial-office, Downing-street, Oct. 25.

Sir,—In the *Standard* of yesterday I find a short notice of a dinner given at Peterborough, hon the occasion of Viscount Milton's coming of age. It appears that at that meeting various illustrations were given of the munificence of the late Lord Fitzwilliam. I transcribe what is reported to have been said of his lordship's bounty to the late Mr. Wilberforce :—

"It was added, that the noble earl had, with the utmost privacy, allowed 200*l.* per annum to Mr. Wilberforce during the latter part of that excellent gentleman's life, to avert the distress arising from his pecuniary embarrassments brought on by the misconduct of a near relative."

I will not affect not to understand the meaning of the allusion with which the preceding passage concludes. On the contrary, I am happy to have found, in a journal enjoying so many peculiar claims on the respect of society, and possessing so wide a circulation, statements which it has been impossible to encounter when confined to more obscure channels.

You, indeed, are not responsible for the charges which you have published against both Mr. Wilberforce and his son ; but as you have inadvertently given them admission into your journal, so I am confident that you will afford the same advantage to the answer which I think myself called upon to make.

If you inquire what is *my* pretension to undertake the defence of Mr. Wilberforce and his son on this occasion, I would reply, that the family connection which subsisted between those gentlemen and myself afforded me from

my early childhood to the day of Mr. Wilberforce's death, the most ample means of becoming acquainted with his pecuniary affairs. For the last twenty years of his life I was honoured with his personal intimacy, and was selected to be one of the trustees and executors of his will. I am therefore, as competent a witness on this subject as any of his sons, and my testimony is, on this occasion, less open to the charge of partiality than theirs would be.

I assert, therefore, from absolute and certain knowledge that Mr. Wilberforce was never indebted for a single shilling to the bounty of Lord Fitzwilliam, or of any other human being. To have contracted such an obligation would have been a stain on his character, because there was not a single year of his life in which did not enjoy a clear income, drawn from his own landed property, amply sufficient for his support in that station of society to which he belonged.

I further deny that Mr. Wilberforce was ever involved in pecuniary embarrassments in the ordinary sense of that expression. It is true that, in the later years of his life, he sustained very large losses, but there never was a period at which his income and his expenditure were not so balanced as to leave a considerable surplus for acts of beneficence and liberality.

Finally, I deny that Mr. Wilberforce was involved in the losses to which I have referred by the misconduct of any member of his family. His eldest son, indeed, engaged in a speculation, the ill success of which diminished his father's income, while it still more largely impaired his own inheritance. But, from letters in my own possession, I could, if necessary, prove that the scheme was undetaken by the son, with the full consent of the father, by whose pecuniary resources it was to be carried on. The censure of imprudence, or, rather, of unacquaintance with the common business of life must be equally borne between them.

I need not point out to you how acutely the reproach which I have quoted from your journal must be felt by a man who is arraigned before the public as the guilty cause of the ruin and humiliation of a father whose name it is his glory to bear whose memory he cherishes with profound veneration, and to whom he was attached with the most affectionate and filial regard,

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JAMES STEPHENS.

COURIER. OCTOBER 26.

From France itself we have no news. So quiet has that country become, that a report of the death of Talleyrand, and the fall of the sheers employed in raising the obelisk on the Place de Concorde, are considered important articles of intelligence.

Our Tory Contemporaries are congratulating themselves very warmly on the demonstrations in favour of Conservatism now making by sundry operatives at Liverpool and other places. What influence the disappointed freemen may have had in organizing a feed in behalf of Conservatism is hardly worthy of investigation; because those gentlemen when they had the resources of the Corporation at their disposal, were defeated, and are now not to be dreaded when their means of corruption are much dried up. But we are inclined to suppose that our Contemporaries are wholly ignorant of the motives for opposition to every Government, and the machinery by which it is brought to bear, or they would not be in such a hurry to congratulate their party on its triumph. Probably half the so-called Conservatives are merely disappointed Whigs and Radicals, who, when their presentfriends have returned to power, will, after a short season, be found swelling the ranks of their opponents, [redacted] for every friend or supporter a Minister rewards, he makes enemies of nine disappointed candidates, is well known: and, in the case of the preseut Ministers, if we were to double the number of disappointed candidates, we should probably not exceed the truth. Men are disappointed, too, when their advice is not followed, as well as when their claims on office are not granted. The Ministers, it must be conceded, have disappointed many of their Radical friends, by not following their advice, or by not going quite so far or so fast as their Radical supporters would wish them. Moreover, there are everywhere hundreds of men who can only be of importance by finding fault; and they, of course, always range themselves with the outs. Add the Radicals who are disappointed on principle, to the Whigs who are disappointed of place, and to the habitual grumblers, and we shall not be much surprised that large companies can be collected in every town in the kingdom to eat a good dinner, and listen to declamation against the Ministers.

But the Tories could no more satisfy the persons who take up political principles to get into office—or the Radicals who are disappointed at the slowness of the revolution now going on in political society—or the perpetual growlers—than the present Ministers. On the contrary, they would only disgust the *soi-disant* Radicals, who have now ranged themselves under their banners; and to their own hungry followers they have now added those whom it is impossible at any time to satiate. Taking this view of the matter, we are inclined to think, that the Tories, by hunting after popularity, have only really added to their difficulties; and they will find, should they ever again get and keep power for a few weeks or months, that the number of their opponents will be quadrupled. We remember and we suppose our readers have not forgot, how numerous were Opposition dinners and Opposition meetings before 1830: we remember too, that they had little influence over the march of the Government, or the majorities of the House of Commons: and, notwithstanding the dinners at Liverpool and other places, we except that whenever a general election comes, the real sense of the country will show itself more favourable to the present Ministers than it was favourable to the Tories before 1830.

There is one other point worthy of the consideration of our opponents. Say what we will, Government, let who will administer it, is felt in its immediate operations to be a source of annoyance. The benefits it confers are remote, and only to be ascertained by diligent investigation. The call of the tax-gatherer, whether Lord Melbourne or Sir Robert Peel be First Lord of the Treasury, is unwelcome. Merchants continually complain of custom-house and manufacturers of excise regulations, without thinking of the name of the Prime Minister. The system of the man in office, however, is known; and, generally speaking, the improvement expected from him—in fact all that can at any one time be effected by the best-disposed Minister—is small and definite; but no bounds can be set to the hopes which may be entertained from the coming into power of a new man. The persons who administer the Government are of necessity, therefore, at all times—as they must be—less popular, less followed after by the unthinking, unreflecting multitude, than the opponents who seek to displace them. In accepting office, however they must accept its unpopularity; and Sir Robert Peel, were he in place, would have a larger share of it, and disappoint more persons, than Lord Melbourne. We see nothing, therefore, in these noisy demonstrations at all calculated to lessen the confidence of the Minister, or justify any ardent hopes in Sir Robert and his friends.

SUGAR DUTIES AND DRAWBACKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is surprising that the people of this country have so long submitted to the very high price of sugar, without raising their voices against it. It is pretended, and was probably intended originally, that the drawback of duty on refined sugar when exported, should be equivalent only to the duty actually paid upon it on importation in its raw state. The calculation of the relative proportions of sugar and treacle, runs thus:—

Duty on 112lb, British Muscovado Sugar is...	£1	4	0
Which, on being refined, is considered to produce—			
61lb Refined, Sugar, drawback on export...	1	0	0½
18lb Bastard Sugar, ditto.....	0	3	10¼
	1	3	10¾
28lb Treacle, which escapes free of duty into Home Consumption.....	0	2	3
5lb Waste			
	1	6	1¾
112 Bounty.....	0	2	1¾

When the above calculation was adopted, it was probably not far from correct; but it is well known that the art of sugar-refining was not then so well understood as at the present day. At that period there was neither boiling in vacuum pans, nor clarifying by means of charcoal filters These recent improvements enable the skilful refiner to produce more refined sugars, and consequently far less bastard and treacle. Some of them boast of being able to produce 80 to 90lbs. of refined, of a quality to pass the Customhouse standard, and obtain the higher bounty of 43s. per cwt. In this way a large bounty is obtained, and the revenue in a manner defrauded. Thus the stock of raw sugar is reduced, and its price increased upon the consumers of this country, by a premium paid by themselves.

But without prying into the secrets of the refiners for information to make out our case, very conclusive evidence may be gathered from the prices current of the day, that there is something radically wrong in the practice. By these publications we are informed, that the average price of raw sugar, exclusive of Customs-duty, is 2*l.* 5s., and that the price of double refined loaf sugar for exportation is 2*l.* 4s. 6d. Thus refined sugar is sold by the refiner cheaper than the raw sugar from which it is produced.

It is therefore high time that some change should take place, for the sake of the revenue, and to save the people of this country from paying more for their sugar than the consumers of any other country in Europe or America. Long ago it was suggested, that the refining business should be carried on in bond, under the King's locks; and it is said that Mr. Pitt, immediately before his death, had resolved on having this practice carried into effect. There is positively no other safe method for all parties, of refining sugars for exportation; and in this way the refiner for foreign markets could work both foreign and British sugars or either of them as he might think fit, and the Excise-officers would take care that none of the goods produced should escape into the home market. And the refiner would have perfect liberty to apply all his chemical science to produce all he possibly could from the raw material; and if, as some assert, he can change the character of treacle, and turn it into crystals, the revenue could not suffer from the metamorphosis.—*Courier, Oct.* 26.

ALEXANDRIA, OCTOBER, 1836.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

The absence of any political events in this quarter restricts me to local news of little or no importance, to communicate which, I avail myself of the few moments allowed me by the very short stay here of the present steamer.

Since my last I have to notice the launching of a splendid frigate. His Highness has very wisely come to the decision of restricting his future constructions to this rate of vessels, far better adapted to his harbours, resources, and the general service of his country, than line-of-battle ships. A steamer, for which the engines are shortly expected from England, is likewise laid down in the dock-yard. She is to have two engines of sixty-horse power, and will be employed to run regularly between Alexandria and Constantinople. Engines are likewise expected for a small boat, which will likewise be built here. I hear the order has just been sent to England for a patent slip, which will be a valuable addition to this arsenal, and greatly compensate the very probable failure of the dry dock; to construct which, as I before mentioned, *native* genius is ill-adapted. Shekra Effendi, contenting himself with the more humble post of Nasir, or steward, has resigned the executive branch of this undertaking to some Arab *elèves*, who as yet have done little to prove their superior abilities: the dock bids fair to be a total failure; so does the second railroad at the Marabout, in the direction of which Shekra Effendi has been superseded by men equally incompetent as engineers. The road has been began at the wrong end, and is being carried on with ten times the labour and expense necessary to make a good road, while the result will be a railway upon which no laden carriage will be able to run. Never mind! Every thing must have a beginning, and by and by this policy will doubtless form a race of Turkish engineers, who, if they may not enlighten, will at all events astonish the members of their profession in Europe. Mr. Richard Galloway, after repeated delays and procrastination on the part of the Government, has at length received positive orders to commence forthwith the Suez road, and the necessary preparations are now in progress. I trust in my next I may be able to say this work is really begun; and *once started*, it will be carried on with spirit. Among the novelties of this place, is the promotion to the rank of Bey, of Dr. Naylor, an eminent English oculist, whose professional services, during his short residence here, have excited the attention and admiration of the Pacha. While giving all our news I must not forget the apparition of part of the French fleet off this part a few weeks ago, to the inexpressible bewilderment of our politicians as to the object of their visit. However, what they came for, or whether they came for anything at all, has never transpired. Theirs was a flying visit: the Admiral had only one short audience with the Pacha. I regret much that since this news could have reached Smyrna we have been without any *Smyrna Gazette*. Doubtless they will know, or pretend to know, all about it. By-the-bye, while on this subject, is it not almost time to ask the talented editor of *The Naval and Military Gazette*, what has become of the combined fleets of England and France, with which, in May last, as "*a well known fact*," they threatened Mehemet Ali with the *immediate* destruction or sequestration of the whole Egyptian navy. The Pacha is desirous to add to his laurels the renown of being the first to explore the White River, of which, to the disgrace of Europe, so little is yet known, and proposes himself to fit out an armed expedition for the purpose, inviting the co-operation of the *savans* of Europe. The latest authentic news from the Hedjas are that no fighting of importance has yet taken place; the Asseer tribe will certainly not be the agressors, and are waiting for Mehemet Ali to attack them. About the end of August Komschild Pacha was at Medina, and Achmet Pacha near Mecca, occasionally occupied in some detached fighting with the neighbouring robber tribes, but not with the Asseer. The Honourable Company's vessel Palinurus was surveying the Straits of Babel Mandel. The Euphrates brig of war has just brought to Suez a mail from India, latest letters from Bombay, up to the 5th July, which go to England by the present steamer. The Hugh Lindsay steamer was ordered to leave Bombay for Bussorah, to communicate with Colonel Chesney's expedition, which they anticipated would have brought thither the September mail from England. The return of the steamer was expected in Bombay in the beginning of November, in which case it is to be hoped she will then come on to Suez, taking from thence the English mails of December. The July mails, both of the Government and his own, were taken on by Mr. Waghorn in person to Mocha, where he must have arrived by the end of August if not earlier, and where he would use every exertion to forward them *immediately* to India. The August and September mail arrived here *together*, and were immediately forwarded by the Euphrates brig of war to Mocha, were a vessel was expected to be in waiting to take them on to India. I must again ask, is this service properly attended to? Is there not something like mystification somewhere in making up a mail for Egypt and India, and then allowing that mail (say of August) to be detained a whole month in Malta! That the Tartarus steamer was disabled, and consequently that month could not prosecute her voyage, was of course an unavoidable accident, and one which may happen again; but then surely a sailing vessel, either a vessel of war, or in default of that, a merchant vessel chartered for the purpose by Government, ought to have been immediately sent down here with the mail. The question might even be permitted—Which is the most important communication? That with India, or that with the Ionian Islands? The communication with the latter was regular, while the former was entirely neglected! The Euphrates expedition is still as far without hope of success as I at first anticipated. The Euphrates steamer has proceeded as far as she can go until the heavy rains, swelling the river, will allow her to proceed on her voyage to Bussorah; then will have to be accomplished the more difficult task of getting back again meanwhile the same sanguine hopes appear entertained, in India that have been fostered in England. A vessel laden with stores has been sent from Bombay to greet the arrival of the expedition in Bussorah. The Tartarus steamer, in her trip to Syria, had she not fortunately found Colonel Chesney's dispatches in Beyrout, would have gone to seek them in Alexandretta, and thus most probably have arrived in Malta with *an Indian mail on board*, too late for the Falmouth steamer. This is, as I said before, a mockery of a steam communication; every facility is granted to the perfectly impracticable route of the Euphrates, and the certain communication through Egypt and the Red Sea is most grossly neglected. By the present steamer two young Arabs go to England for education. The old crop of cotton is now terminated; the total quantity was 110,000 bales, of which 13,000 were sent to England, 47,000 to Marseilles, 44,000 to Trieste, and 1,000 to Leghorn. The new crop will begin to arrive by the end of this month; the quantity will much exceed the last, and a much greater proportion will, in every probability, be sent to England. The quality will be very superior, the Pacha having in his tour in the Delta, as I before communicated, held forth sufficient inducement to the Arabs to attend to the proper cultivation of this plant. The rise of the Nile is this year very favourable, and promises abundant crops.—*Morning Chronicle, Oct.* 27.

THE HIGH DIET OF THE REFORM BILL.

The Tories have every reason to be grateful to Mr Spring Rice for his speech at Limerick. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is doing precisely what another Chancellor did with such memorable effect in the autumn of 1834. To borrow an expressive figure from Swift's *Polite Conversations*, he is most zealously crying for sale "stinking fish." Great would be the damage to the Ministry if it were thought that Mr Rice spoke its sentiments; but it happens to be sufficiently well known that such is not the case, and that he is the most backward and infirm member of the Government.

The *Morning Chronicle* has some very just and spirited remarks on the Exchequer Chancellor's performances at Limerick:—

"The Tories themselves thought they had done quite enough of mischief last Sessions; but they will learn, to their no small surprise, from Mr S. Rice, that they were merely the flies on the wheel, and that before they can afford a justification to the 'more eager class of Reformers,' they must exert themselves to much more purpose than they have yet done. There may, for aught we know be an irony in the information given by the right hon. gentleman to the Tories, that they have altogether overestimated their exertions to impede the progress of Reform. There is a well-known fable of a man who, being hit by a crazy fellow with a stone, gave him some money as an encouragement to repeat the experiment against another, who, as he anticipated, bestowed on the fool a hearty castigation. Mr Spring Rice may, in like manner, wish to encourage the Lords to attempt what may exceed the measure of patience of the people. By telling them, 'You must not mind what Lords Melbourne, and Lansdowne, and Holland, in the Lords, and Lords John Russell, in the Commons, said in the heat of the moment respecting your opposition;—the fact is, the only thing wonderful is, that we get so much from you:—Gentlemen, you are really much better than you take yourselves to be?—the Tories may strain a point, to obtain a certificate from Mr Rice that they have conducted themselves like a vigorous and effective opposition;—and then it remains for the people to show that they can relish the right hon. gentleman's irony.

"'They were told,' Mr Rice said, 'that the Upper House of the Legislature would prevent it (appropriation) from being carried. Now he would speak with every respect of a co-ordinate, though he doubted its being a co-equal, branch of the Legislature. He would speak with respect to the power given to that House by the Constitution; but if experience derived from the past was true, it proved that, if the cause were right and just, and was supported by the House of Commons, *sooner or later* it must be triumphant. They were aware that the House of Lords had opposed the Emancipation Act, the Reform Act, and the Test Act; but the cause of liberty had been triumphant, and they had fought them all successfully, and they would fight the Irish questions in the same way and with the same results. But in order to gain the battle they must use the same means—they must use the same constitutional agency which they had used before, and not play the game of the Tories—and, by hunting after novelty, enable that party to reproach them as desirous to subvert the Constitution; when by constitutional means all the good which they desired could be attained. *Sooner or later* their object would be gained.

"Seriously speaking, we conceive this speech of Mr Spring Rice of a somewhat mischievous tendency, and we find ourselves compelled, from a sense of duty, *to protest against his undervaluing the differences between Tories and Reforms, as calculated to damp that ardour by which alone the exertions of the Tories can be defeated.* It was very well for Sir Robert Peel to hold himself out to the people that he was as sincerely bent on Reform as the Ministers whom he succeeded; but, had the people believed him, would they have made the exertions which restored the Melbourne Ministry to power? *Reformers must not be told that they are fighting for shadows, otherwise the Melbourne Ministry will soon be a shadow.* We consider Mr Rice *a much more dangerous enemy to the Ministry to which he belongs than Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington. A few such exhibitions of superficial declamation from members of a Reform Government would be enough to damp the ardour, if not to destroy the hopes, of real Reformers.* We tell Mr Spring Rice that such a tone of tenderness towards political adversaries will not pass for an enlightened anxiety to maintain the kindness of social life. Honeyed words, smooth and hollow phrases, may suit the taste and policy of these mild Reformers who watch the wind to guide by it their timid course; but they will not, and ought not, to satisfy honest Reformers when applied to a reckless faction, many of them unprincipled renegades, who obviously are willing to hazard the peace and security of the realm, that by obstructing Reform they may regain the dominion of Toryism, and be enabled to plunder the public purse. We are very sceptical as to the Reform principles of these men who employ palaver to make the public content with what is done, instead of arguing the necessity of union and energy to accomplish that which remains to be achieved."

Mr Spring Rice declares, that the people have been living on "the high diet afforded by the Reform Bill," and that, therefore, they do not know how to value what they get. This is like Abernethy's speech to the patient in the "last stage of atrophy, "Sir, you're a glutton, and I can "do nothing for you—don't speak, don't tell me of your "ailments, I know it all—you eat and drink too much—"you cram and stuff till you are ready to burst. Eat nothing but my hard biscuit and blue pill, and sooner or "later you will get well."

According to Mr Spring Rice, last Session was a feast, and the Lords only prevented a surfeit. The House of Peers, in his view, discharges for the Commons the sanatory preventive service which Doctor Pedro Postive de Bode-well, of Snatchaway, performed at meal-times for Sancho Panza, in the Government of Barrataria. England little thinks that Reform is nearly exhausted, that there is comparatively not much to do here in the way of legislation, and that "Government has been driven to propose lesser measures because the greater ones have been attained." We have thus nothing to do but to say grace, and pick our teeth, and go to sleep. But is it true that there are no great subjects unexhausted? Has the Church been served up?—has a single slice been taken from it?—has England touched more than a feather of it?—has Ireland got even the drum-stick?—save and except, indeed, the military drum-stick, which beats a point of war for litigant and militant persons at Rathcormacs. But the people must have patience; they must attend the pleasure of the Lords, who will, "*sooner or later*" (oh, blessed words!), satisfy their wants—they must wait for the crumbs which the Peers, wearied with their cries, may at last fling to them. Beggars must not be choosers. We must pray, and whine, and show our sores, and put our trust in importunity. "Sooner or later" the Lords will be dunned into compliance.

Sheridan classed certain Reformers as the Oftener-if-need-be's; Mr. Rice is the opposite to them, and should be dubbed the sooner-or-later Reformer. Bentham struck out the Greatest-happiness principle, but how it is transcended by Mr. Rice's Sooner-or-later principle. Of what applications, too, beyond the Peerage question, it allows, Why, for example, should so much money be expended for the support of the poor, when it should be enough to cram them with the promise that, sooner or later, they will get relief? Why take any trouble to save a man from drowning, when, sooner or later, his body will find its way to land? When the people were suffocating in the black-hole at Calcutta, they were told that the Estern Chief could not be disturbed from his sleep for cries for their relief, but that *sooner or later* they would be allowed breathing-room. The lungs of the poor prisoners, however, wanted the necessary patience, and most of them died, but whose fault was that? One of our wits promised to pay his debts *sooner or later*, but when pressed by the Jews to appoint a day, he named the day of judgment but loring a later choice to the last, added, that as that would he a busy day' it would be as well to make it the day after. When the Lords have to choose the *sooner* or the *later*, they will surely follow this example, But what matter! We can wait. The people never die. The appropriation principle will be carried in a century or two, more or less. There is an old catch which sings of all the fine things that could be done—

"If a man were secure
That his life would endure.

For a thousand, a thousand, a thousand long years!" Such a man would be content with Mr. Spring Rice for a Minister, and the "sooner-or-later" principle.

We avow that we strongly suspect those mightily abstemious Reformers, who are for supplying us very slowly with very small measures—a kind of homœopathic treatment. The regimen of the Exchequer Chancellor reminds us of the lady in the Arabian story, who ate rice with a bodkin in public, but made herself amends, under cover of darkness, by feasting off the corruption of the charnel-house. There is in this tale (to use Bacon's words) "an aspersion of philosophy." Folks who are so abstemious in the use of good things have the inordinate appetite of goul for matter of another nature. The eastern lady who would have eaten such a grain of a Reformer as Mr. Rice with a bodkin, would have supped with Toryism on corruption, and bolted dead bodies like ortolans.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer truly affirms that Ireland needs Reform more than any other part of the empire; but, nevertheless, in one of her chief cities he preaches satisfaction with the past session, in which justice and improvement were peremptorily denied to her. But then he comforts her by the news that her big brother, John Bull, is crammed almost to the lips with "the high diet of the Reform Bill," and that nothing remains but the kick-shaws of the desert, which the Lords, like careful goodies, put by for another day, lest they should make him sick, and for which he is roaring, and kicking, and going into fits like a spoiled child for the almonds, and raisines and macaroons, and nonsenses. If this kind of picture were true of England, and heaven knows it is not, what comfort would it convey to Ireland, which must see too plainly that the Lords have resolutely set their backs against the doors of justice, and will allow her no access to the blessings of good laws and improved institutions. Like *Billy Lackaday* in the farce, when he hears the drawing-room bell ring repeatedly without troubling himself to answer it, Mr. Spring Rice says, "*Perhaps they won't persevere.*" But perhaps they will persevere; and what then?

Mr Rice lectures against any violation of the constitution: but who proposes any violation of the coustitution? All that the Radicals propose for Peerage Reform lies within the scope of the constitutional powers. The House of Lords has undergone change before, and may undergo it again.

It is quite certain that Mr. Rice's opinions do not harmonize with those of his colleagues as to the conduct of the Lords; for, if Lord Melbourne, Lord Holland, and Lord Lansdowne, had the same views as the Exchequer Chancellor, instead of the severe rebukes, and the emphatic warnings, and the powerful arguments for prompt justice which they addressed to the Peers, they would have said something to this effect:—

"My Lords—The field of legislation is reaped in "England, and nothing but the gleaming remains; of the "few stalks that we offer, however, your Lordships will "thrash out the corn, and return the straw to the other "House; but have no fear for the consequences of the "public disappointment, as the patience of the people is "unbounded, and your Lordships' privileges inviolable. "Do what you may, the people will live in hopes of your "doing better some time or other, and little remains to be "done. The Reform barrel is, indeed, so drained to the "lees, that his Majesty's Ministers are obliged to tilt the "cask to get a drain, and to brew Bishop as a substitute. "In Ireland the case is different. There is in that country "great room and urgent necessity for Reform; but, if it "be your pleasure to refuse what is just and requisite for "the peace and improvement of the people, pray be under "no kind of uneasiness as to your own credit and safety, "and commit any insult and injury that may be agreeable to "your malevolence, in the full confidence that the people "will submit to any extent of wrong, borne up by the hope "that sooner or later you will heed their prayers. They "will stand forever on the bank of the Rubicon, trusting "that sooner or later its waters will run out."

As the speeches of our leading Ministers were not at all to this effect, we know that their spirit and their sentiments must be very different indeed from those of Mr. Spring Rice. —*Examiner Oct.* 23.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN OCT. 21.—Some sensation was excited here by the article given in some journals respecting the breaking off the negotiations between Russia and Prussia. It is certain that the occurrences on the frontiers have given occasion to very singular communications. Thus, it is said that even women and children who had unwittingly crossed the frontier had been seized and carried off by the Russian frontier guards; and this had even happened to persons bathing in a river where the frontier line was uncertain; and it was said that a superior Prussian officer had been most suddenly surprised on hearing, at a considerable distance from the frontiers, lamentations in the German language; that, on inquiry, he found they proceeded from Prussian peasants, from a village on the frontier, who were on their way to Siberia, for having introduced prohibited coin into the Russian empire. These poor people had some business in a neighbouring Russian village, and, to comply with the Russian law, by which nobody is to pass the frontier who has not 10 dollars about him they had been obliged to borrow all the money they could in the village, and had, of course, received coins of various kinds. On arriving at the frontier they showed their money, but the Russian guards affirmed that this money was not current in Russia, and instead of desiring the peasants to go back, they seized their money. and condemned them as good prize to increase the population of Siberia. This time, it is true, the Prusian officer, whom good fortune threw in the way of the sufferers, obtained their release and the restoration of their money; but it is not every one that is so lucky. Such accounts have been before circulated, but they are partly supposed to be exaggerated, and partly ascribed to some particular officers on the frontiers; and the impression made by them was small in comparison with that produced by the intelligence that even the actual commercial intercouse is likely to be interrupted.—*Standard, October* 27.

RUSSIA.

The *German Courier* gives the following of the 28th ult. from from the frontiers of Russia:—

"Whilst the west of Europe directs its whole attention to the operations of Russia, that of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg appears for the moment exclusively directed to the East. The plan of sooner or later incorporating the Ottoman empire with Russia is said to have been entirely abandoned for the gigantic but more sure project of extending Russian domination to the centre of commerce. A Russian State functionary is reported to have some years ago addressed a remarkable memorial to the Emperor on the subject of the futility and the danger to Russia of any attempt to conquer Constantinople, as even were such an attempt successful the relation between that capital and other European states, and the circumstance that the former would be exposed to continual attacks from the maritime Powers, would lead to the necessity of adopting a line of policy which must in the end divide the Russian empire and deprive it of the fruit of in conquest. The memorial in question also represented that the possession of Constantinople would divert Russia from the task of extending her forces and her territory so as to attain the dominion of Asia and the possession of India. 'After the conquest of Constantinople, says the *Memorial*, Russia would be continually at war with France, England, and Austria; who would follow her operations step by step, and dispute with her every important point; but she would be placed in a much more favourable position were she to direct her efforts at once against India and thus succeed in giving strength and grandeur to her power and dominion. In this career no other Power would be able to follow her, and her object once gained, she would only have to engage in a war with England, the issue of which could not be doubtful, to have in her own hands the destinies and the commerce of the world. As the means of attaining this object, the author of the *Memorial*, has pointed out the possession of the shores of the Caspian Sea and the Ravines of the Caucasus and a decided preponderance in the affairs of Persia. The new aspect thus given to the policy of Russia explains several diplomatic acts of the present day. The Porte seems already to have a presentiment of passing events in Russia and keeps an uneasy eye upon its Asiatic possessions, which could not in the hour of danger, be defended like European Turkey by its allies."—

ARRIVAL OF THE HON. MR. ELLICE FROM CANADA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Hon. Edward Ellice has arrived from Cannada, in the Gladiator, having, we doubt not, executed his political commission to Canada to his own entire satisfaction, at least. How far the milk-water of Gosford, on the opening of the session of parliament of the Lower Province, will tend to mend the matters, it is not difficult to foretel—any approximation to harmony between the Commissioners and the House of Assembly is not to be looked for. The Commissioners have, by humbling themselves to, and attempting to humbug the Papineau party, lost the support of the really British party, and find themselves laughed at by the Radicals.

It is rumoured that Mr. Ellice recommends a union of the two provinces, as the means of swamping the troublesome parties in both. This is not a new idea.

Mr. Ellice had a severe fall from a carriage, in Canada, but we understand the inquiry was trivial —*Standard Oct.* 27.

LIBERTY AND SLAVERY IN AMERICA.

BY A RETURNED EMIGRANT.

That which tends more than anything else to augment the power of the executive is, corruption, which is openly avowed, tolerated, and practised to an extent that would astonish Sir Robert Walpole or William Pitt, could they have a glance at thinge as they now are. On a change of administration in England, no persons are removed from office on account of their principles, except those who are in the immediate confidence of the Cabinet; but on the election of Andrew Jackson he turned out all, or pretty nearly, all who voted against him, in the treasury, revenue post-office departments, &c., and distributed their places amangst his own party, according to their zeal or his favour. I mean that he did go as it became practicable, for of course the change could not be made at once, without stopping the public business? but it was done so effectually, that none but Jacksonmen now hold the humblest employment in the service of the public. The King of England possesses legally the same power, but he could no more dare to exercise it, than he could commit the House of Commons to Bridewell: the press would not allow it —public opinion could not endure it; but in the United States, it is defended by all except a few of the unsuccessful placemen, and is called enjoying the spoils of victory! Not only all in office, but all expectants, approve of the system, and naturally enlist themselves under the banners of the established power, or "hail the rising sun." And yet these people are so ignorant, or so absurd, as to speak of the slavery of the English, and the tyranny of crowned heads, and to exult in their mob domination?

I have now before me an address to Amos Kendali, the first favorite of the President, on his promotion to the office of Postmaster-General, got up by the clerke in the Fourth Auditor's Office, which clerks could not dare, even through the medium of the ballot, to vote in opposition to their master; I have never heard of one risking the experiment. The following is a part of the address:—"Affable and polite to those with whom you had daily intercourse, you examined their claims carefully—and where a sense of duty compelled you to suspend or to reject any part—few, very few, ever went away dissatisfied. It was your good fortune, in most cases, to overcome projudices which had been engendered against you by misrepresentation and ignorance; and those who came with unfavourable views of your conduct went away convinced that you were anxiously disposed to do them all the justice which could be expected from a correct public officer."

To this the official returned a reply, of which the following is a portion:—"To the slanders of the profligate and misinformed, of which you speak, I have long since become measureably indifferent. You, gentlemen, of whom I have never exacted the slightest political service, and to whom I have never uttered a word with a view to influence your political opinions or acts, can bear witness how little probable it is that I would prostitute any public station or party or other improper purposes. If I have lived down these imputations within the narrow sphere of one office, I shall put them down, if I have opportunity, upon the broader theatre of another. While I shall ever express and maintain, with ardour and firmness, my own political opinions and principles, as a right which no patriot would surrender for office, and no honest man would fail to exercise, I will never permit myself, nor suffer those under my control, if I know and can prevent it, to bring the power of office to operate upon elections, otherwise than by an impartial, rigid, and punctilious discharge of its duties."

The "Commercial Advertiser" observes:—"What commentary shall we make upon professions like these from such a man, with the facts before the nation as to the course he has pursued, and the equally well-known reason why he has been brought into the post-office department?"

As a glossary on this, I will give an extract of a letter from the celebrated David Crockett, in the "Downing Gazette," dated Tenessee, April 20th, 1835. "I have heard much complaint made by President Jackson against the United States Bank for meddling in elections. I was at a post-office a few days ago in my district, and I saw a number of packages in the office bearing the frank of Andrew Jackson on them, and I inquired what they contained, and was answed they were Mr. Benton's speech on the expunging resolution of the senate of the last session. I suppose his object is either to electioneer against Judge Whyte or myself. I do think when it has come to this, that the President of the United States will come down from his high station to franking of documents for the purpose of electioneering; I do belive it ought to be exposed and made known to every American citizen. Let the world know what we are coming to in these glorious days of retrenchment and reform."

The fact is, that there is very little downright honesty and candour amongst public men or political writers in this republic; nevertheless, truth may be discovered, but only by presons on the spot, who know where to seek for it, and recognize it when found. He must be a novice indeed to whom the information is new, that the Postoffice department is a great engine of electioneering in the hands of the President—circulating corruption into the remotest extremities. This fact is strongly corroborated by the negligence and indifference with which its real duties are fulfilled such as would not be tolarated for a week by any Monarch in Europe, despotic or limited. I do not mean that it is a particularly unsafe conveyance, for it would never be worth while to screen a robber for the sake of his vote; but I mean to say that postmasters and clerks are very much in the habit of fulfillingtheir duties as they themselves understand them, and taking the responsibility. Complaints are constantly issuing from the opposition press throughout the United States of their unecessary delays, withholding parcels, and intercepting papers; and it is quite ludicrous to see the government publications at some distance from head-quarters, venturing to express some tender remoustrances. I have often known newspapers to come to hand three months after their date of publication —perhaps a basketful at a time—for which rubbish the subscriber had the postage to pay; and for these gluts of antiquated news he has to endure long fasts, with the occasional loss of the most interesting publication.

Prince Metternich or the King of Prusia must find it their interest to place in office those who are fit for their duties, and to compel them to fulfil them, for they have no favours to exact in lieu of indulgence: and the King of England may do the same, as he is not elective, and his minister dare not temper with the rights of the people; but the President of the United State is the creature of democracy and office-holders, and whatever bold front he may display to foreign foes, he must respect and foster domestic corruption. This is a system which, without a radical change, cannot mend, unless excess should work a cure by a rough process; like an imposthume which, being overcharged with unsoundness, bursts or is lanced. There is now no naval or military hero, after Jackson, to excite the enthusiasm of the multitude, nor prospect of a war to create any; so that eloquent and able men, gene rally lawyers, must become the most prominent statesmen. This is all very well; but unfortunately there will be so many, with interests and qualifications so nearly balanced —rival candidates, rival states, and rival parties—that every accessible means will be used, and will be necessary, in order to acquire a preponderance. And whoever is once elected acquires such an increase of strength by his patronage as will, if he can let off a few clap-traps to the commonalty, ensure him a re-election, and a strong probability of naming his successor; for who can oppose such a phalanx in its very citadel, with a chance of success?

The present candidates for the presidency are Daniel Webster who, with Henry Clay, occupies the very front rank of orators and statesmen; and I believe him to be so far honest and wise, that the republic could suffer no detriment from his sway, as far as depended on himself. But he has little chance of success, which I do not regret, as I should be sorry to see so great a man pandering to the base passions of the multitude, and modelling to his service all the offices of the nation. Judge Whyte, the next candidate, is a man of excellent character, moderation, and sufficient abilities. He is brought forward by the Whigs, though himself a Tory, in order that he may divide the strength of that party; or because, if elected, he would be after all but half a democrat. The other candidate is Martin Van Buren, the present vice-President, whose strength lies in the influence of the executive, and the popularity of the President with the democrats—for he has none of his own; though I never could discover any good grounds for his being so low in their favour, except it may be that he has not courted them. He annoyed them not a little hy his courtesy and good feeling towards England, when he was envoy there, four or five years ago; with the Whigs, he is of course identified with the measures of Jackson.

All public functionaries in the several states are elected by the people, except the judges, auctioneers, bank, directors, and perhaps a few more, who are appointed by the legislatures. Sheriffs, magistrates, aldermen, mayors, collectors, &c., are annually balloted for; and with all this bustle and agitation, I firmly believe that the Grand Signor or the Pope could not make a more indifferent selection. Individuals are chosen not as being likely to do credit to the appointment, but because they court popularity, are always before the public as candidates, or are supported by the strongest state or local faction. One principle which must be always attended to, is to support the person or the party who supports you—votes are given under pledges to be returned—and men often oppose their nearest relative, and the best qualified, to be true to their party and their pledges. I have known a professional man elected to an office who was avowedly incapable of performing the duties of it, while there were several candidates well qualified; and when I asked an influential man why he contributed to the appointment of a person so notoriously incompetent? his reply was, "Oh! never mind that; you see he was the only man on our side that we could get in; and if we had not put him forward, the other party would have got in their man." A King or a Viceroy, or the individual with whom I spoke, would have appointed a person capable of performing the public service. Functionaries, too, run little risk of being questioned or blamed, the people are indulgent masters to those whom they have chosen.

From what I have written, my readers have probably come to a conclusion that I have been describing an ill-governed country, and undoubtedly such has been my expectation; yet they are free from many abuses to which we have been grievously subject, and from which we are still far from being exempt. My purpose has been, to show to my countrymen the evils of democracy—those of an oligarchy they have been long familiar with; and to caution them, that, in avoiding the one extreme, they rush not heedlessly into the other. I write for no party; I uphold no system; I have stated facts, and offered my own opinions without favour or malice; and if undisguised truths should offend, as I believe they generally do, let those who cannot bear their light endeavour to extinguish them—the more they stir the fire of truth, the brighter it will burn.

In the several states the laws are various, and often bad; in some of them a man who can give security for the costs can, by forms of law, keep a creditor out of the most obviously just debt for about eighteen months; and with respect to the criminal laws, they are too often so administered, that, as I have heard Americans say, "The bigfish escape, the little ones are caught." A great ruffian, with a mob at his back, triumph's—an obscure, petty-fogging villain is executed. The laws of a state are unavailable to an individual—he avenges himself; and if he be a sneaking fellow who admits his guilt, he is taken at his word; but if he be a daring or plausible ruffian, who excites his friends and defies his enemies, he may remain unmolested, unless he should judge it more prudent to retire. But these delinquents are sometimes caught, when their offences outrage the feelings of the violent, or have been levelled against the popular. Were the laws fearlessly and impartially executed, acts of violence would rapidly diminish; but so long as the people are stronger than the police, and prefer keeping the laws in their own hands, or under their own direction—while the police are their creatures and coadjutors, such a consummation is not to be expected. From these remarks, I of course exempt the ancient and populous cities in a considerable degree, where more powerful mobs are requisite to beard the laws, as has lately appeared in Boston and Baltimore; but take a population of a million, in any part of the southern states, and I am satisfied that more murders are perpetrated within that population, than in the whole of the British dominions in Europe.

I believe I have shown that anarchy, corruption and their follower, despotism, are not diminishing, but perhaps increasing in the United States; nor can I perceive any power or safety-valve to check their progress. The senate and the supreme court are intended for that purpose, but they can do little, for the populace are unquestionably the ultimate tribunal. When the senate issued protest, justly in my opinion, against an act of the executive, they were schooled by the President and denounced by his party, and are gradually undergoing a process by filling vacancies, to render them more obedient to their masters.

Unlimited suffrage is the bane of America, which, though it has not yet perpetrated its utmost evils, is tending towards them, but may tediously drag along its poisonous course, because the tyranny of a mob never reaches, its highest mark till want of employment and want of bread give leisure and desperation. In such a state, unless poverty should destroy independence, the probable course would be despotism, tyranny, revolution, anarchy, and reform. But I do not pretend to a gift of prophecy, for we cannot judge by any other government, ancient or modern, how such a novel and complicated machinery shall continue to work—whether it will get out of order, to go to pieces, or be remodelled. While Europeans divide their time between their own business, and domestic and social enjoyments, leaving but a remnant for politics, the democrats of America devote theirs to a constant exertion to improve their fortune, and to increase the strength of their party—hasty and impatient in their meals, in their family intercourse, and in their convivial pleasures. Meeting, committees, and delegations, are in ceaseless operation, whilst every coffee-house, grog-shop, or store, nightly supply arenas for dispulation—the friendly quid alone seems to promote silence and repose.

Still, with all these evils, they have cheap government, they have no sinecurists, pensioners, or useless drones; no wealthy and powerful endowments to provide for the younger sons of senators and legislators; no families, basking for centuries on rotten boroughs, and wondering that the excluded do not venerate the system. No, proud priest sufficiently priviledged to insult the faith of another, whilst his own pomp and temporary power insult the precepts and example of the Founder of Christianity, and clog and impede the movements of the Constitution. The best machinery will acquire antiquated rust and venerable cobweds, which should not be spared, whatever spiders may say. They are justly and proportionately taxed, and not by a scale favouring the wealthy. A property-tax is the only equitable tax, and that they have got: while their custom's duties are light, and do not exclude the industrious from luxuries. Why should the nobleman with 100*l.* a-year pay no more duty on apound of tea, or a bottle of wine, that, the man of 50*l.* a year? Such taxes should be light, because they are chiefly paid by the middle classes; a property-tax alone can reach the aristocracy.

There is no aristocracy in America at all similar to that of England; but that part of the population so miscalled, consists of the bankers, merchants, manufacturers, professional men, and all who aim at refinement or gentility They hold no peculiar privileges nor power except their individual votes, which, as they are generally in the minority, are seldom of use; and while mechanics, Irish labourers, &c. shout and bully, threaten and harangue at elections, they quietly enter the polling-house, deposit their votes in the ballot-box, and retire. That portion of them which holds office, or is desirous of obtaining it, mixes with the vulgar, affects their habits and manners, rush into the main current of politics, and are called good democrats, republicans, and Jacksonmen. The others are abused and denounced as a bloated and corrupt aristocracy, thirsting for power. Their real faults in the eyes of the multitude probably are, that they do not join them in their taste for governing, and that their opposition to Jackson shows that they scorn to follow in the train of a demagogue.

This party in America, it will be perceived, agrees exactly with the middle class in England, which has lately obtained a share in the power of the aristocracy. Let us imagime, if it be not treason, the whole of that aristocracy consisting of the nobility and of the high patrician families, swept from the face of the earth—annual parliaments universal suffrage, and the ballot established; that the mob select a favourite, whom they would permit to administer the Constitution as he understood it, and appeal to them—outvote, envy, and hate the middle class—let us imagine this, and we have a parallel with America. Let us further imagine a manufacturer opposing, by his solitary and peaceable vote, the despotism of the sovereign in voting public measurers which have passed both the lords and the commons, which measures particularly concern him, such as re-chartering the Bank of England, or opening the trade to China; and let us suppose the 500 men in the employ of this manufacturer—who had no interest in the question except through their employer—voting the contrary way; cheering the executive for removing the legislators opposed to their idol, and denouncing their own master for an aristocrat, who would exercise a little power if he could, who supports a corrupt press—that is, takes in a newspaper favourable to such aristocrats as Joseph Hume, Mr. Attwood, or Mr. Grote: and we still must conceive even greater democratic tyranny than this, before we can understand the internal working of republicanism in America. Such a system we know could not long exist in England; nor could it in America but for the ease and prosperity of the working classes, and the certainly of enjoyment.

But what an immense distance are we from such a state of things! The lowest and most numerous portion of the population holding no power whatever, at one extreme—a few hundred privileged families, till lately, wielding the whole power of the empire, at the other, and the entire mass of the middle class in the centre, extending from the verge of pauperism, to that small but still powerful oligarchy, fenced in by prescriptive rights, and corrupted by prescriptive advantages; no feelings in common with the mass from which they extract their nourishment and support; and resembling the wild ivy, which clings to the live oak, displaying splendid festoons and variety of colours, but impending his growth. and binding, whilst they embellish, his mighty arms. How absurd, then, is it to compare the still powerful oligarchy of England with the helpless and prostrate, though personally the most respectable party of the Americans—or the English commons with the blind and reckless democrats of America!

We know what democracies have been in all ages—turbulent, headstrong, and short-lived; despotism has always abounded on the earth, and oligarchy has possessed sufficient opportunies of displaying its tyranny and selfishness. How is it that a powerful middle class has never yet existed? In France it possesses some power, though not sufficient to contend with despotism under Napoleon, or with democracy under Robespiere; but England at present exhibits the nearest approach to it, that has ever yet spung up in the various shiftings of power. The reason is, that there never have been middle classes, except in a few trading communities, where they have been permitted to administer their own affairs, till crushed by foreign power; but the astonishing trade and manufactnre of England have raised a mass of wealth and intelligence, too strong to be crushed by internal or external foes, so long as they are true to themselves. They are too numerous to have peculiar interests to corrupt them—too well off to desire anarchy or desperate changes—and too enlightened not to understand their own interests, which blended and ramified through the whole fabric of society: and, for my part, they are the power in which I repose the greatest confidence, after which, I confide in a hereditary and well instructed sovereign; and I trust that the union of such a head, with such a structure will acquire sufficient strength and soundness to endure as long as the harbours, mines, and fertile plains of Britain.

To those persons who may think of emigrating I would offer, at parting my candid opinion: if they belong to the lowest class in the British islands they raise both their circumstances and their enjoyments; if to the middle class, they may improve their circumstances, but will probably find their enjoyments diminished; the first class have nothing to do with the question. Merchants and labourers, especially from Ireland, where wages are at the lowest, would do well to set out as soon as they can muster money to defray the expenses of the transit; if they should not find immediate employment when they land, they have only to push forward,—abundance of food and clothing, whisky, tobacco, wait on la[illegible]ery-where; what the refined would call privations will be to them luxuries; and should the climate, or over indulgence occasionally produce disease, it is the fate of man every-where, and is, at all events, preferable to the illness produced by starvation, They can discharge their employers as they tire of them, and change their legislators annually if they chose, and, should they lose their political importance, and be rated as aristocrats. they may console themselves with the consciousness of having attained sufficient wealth and refinement to distinguish them from the common herd of democrats.

The middleclass I would, in general, advise to remain at home if they can live and support their families, or, if attached to kindred and soil, to endure many privations—but not absolute want—rather than tempt the seas, and wander into remote and uncivilized forests, where they will be at once buried to old friends and neighbours, without acquiring new. But if they have young families, in whose welfare all their desires and anxieties are centered, once settled in America all their uneasines on that score will vanish; the children will read the benefit of their wanderings, and find their country where the parents found banishment. If they be persons of refined and fastidious habits, and be obliged to emigrate, I feel for them; but should they have the power of choosing, when such do emigrate, they will do best to get into rising and prosperous settlements, and devote themselves to teaching, or some intellectual occupation; or, perhaps, to become accountants, and, in time, transact business on their own accounts: if they conduct themselves in a courteous, unassuming manner, they will run little risk of being insulted—if females, none,—and, though they can hardly escape wrongs and injuries, they will be sure to find persons disposed to do them service. With industry and prudence they need not fear pecuniary privations; but they may calculate on wants which no wealth could supply,—the social intercourse of congenial minds and the respectful assiduity of servants. The best gentlemanly subject for emigration, in my opinion, is a young man, enterprising and qualified for business, disposed to encounter climates, labour and privations, during the vigour of his days, in pursuit of fortune; and this is hardly so much as every naval and military man has to undergo in colonial settlements with less inducements. If he be desirous of making quick work, at all risk, let him go to the cotton States of America. Texas, or Mexico; and when he has enough to satisfy his desires, he will return and enjoy it in the social pursuits, and amongst the friends of his youth, unless that, in the mean time, he has formed other ties, and has acquired other tastes and views.—*New Monthly Magazine for August*.

THE REMEMBRANCES OF A MONTHLY NURSE

It matters not who were my parents, or what is my lineage. Could I have stooped to eat the bread of dependence, to become the mercenary pensioner of proud and noble relatives, after the death of my gallant husband in the field of battle, I might have lived a humble annuitant, in some motley, scandal-loving boarding-house, at the West end of the town—boasting of my family connexions, though never visited by them, and giving myself airs of superiority, whilst my own heart was the prey of the bitterest mortification and the most galling envy. I weighed the matter well, and made my election. I declined the yearly sum offered, with little delicacy, to be subscribed for my use, by half a score of my relations; changed my name and place of abode, with a determination that I would at least preserve my own self respect, and become a useful member of society. It will be asked, "Why did you not madam, procure a situation as governess? Why did you choose to descend so many steps in life's ladder at a time? As an officer's widow, you might have become companion to a lady of rank, have had the comforts of carriage when your friend wished to go out, a couple of glasses of wine at dinner, and a fire in your bedroom. Why could make you think of becoming a monthly nurse?" Have I not answered these questions by anticipation? I

sted dependence; and, therefore, could be neither a estic governess nor a companion. Now a monthly e in my opinion, is a very great personage. She ge- ally rules the whole house where she is an inmate, from master downwards. What can exceed her authority her brief four weeks? Even the medical gentleman of- defer to her opinion, and were anxious for her appro- ion. The lady of the mansion is her entire slave—the nestics tremble at her frown—the children of the fami- lare not enter their mother's chamber without her per- ssion—and as for the baby!——I have never repented the choice I made.

After having conferred on myself the appellation of Mrs. Griffiths," I began to look around me how I uld procure my *coup d' essai*, for I had no recommen- ion, no experience— but I had common sense; so I n made myself mistress of my profession, by reading d inquiry. Attired myself in a rich black silk dress, or the occasion, with a very handsome India shawl sent from my late husband) and velvet bonnet; hired ngle-horse carriage for the day, commonly called a y-fortune, or a fly, and drove up to the door of the ce- rated Sir ———, considered the first accoucher in Lon- n (now no more), and sent in my card, " Mrs. Griffiths, ——Street." I was instantly admitted. I must here give escription of my person. I was then about thirty-six, y tall, and rather corpulent, with handsome, intelligent tures, and a manner imposing and dignified. Nothing ld be more polite than my reception. I think I can re- mber word for word of our short colloquy.

Mrs. Griffiths.—" Allow me, Sir——, to hand to u this small green purse; it contains ten sovereigns, and am a discreet woman, not much given to chattering."

Sir,——receiving the purse and smiling most benig- ntly).—" What favour can I do you, madam, in return? trust you ask nothing unprofessional."

Mrs. Griffiths.—" On the contrary, sir, it is only to commend me as monthly nurse to the first lady of con- ence you may attend; and let it be understood be- een us, that, at every succeeding recommendation, I all have the honour of transmitting to your hands a si lar purse to that you now hold. I have been the mother five children; and with a little of your kind instruction the first instance—practical instruction—shall consider yself duly qualified."

Sir——. " There can be no doubt on that head, ma- m. You may depend on hearing from me in less than week."

Mrs. Griffiths.—" For both our sakes, sir, it would, I ppose, be better to conceal that it is my first attempt of e kind."

" Leave all that to me," said the baronet, with a nod ite comprehensive. " You are a very sensible woman" and the green purse disappeared in the " dark abyss" his nether garments—" and I have no fear whatever of commending you to the very first situation—that is, if a er centage on the christening fees, &c., could be arrang- d.

These words were spoken in a low, drawling, and con- ding tone. My only answer was, " I fully understand ou, sir, and cannot possibly have any objection."

I drove from the door in high spirits, and acted a scence ery similar to it in the city, not far from Broad Street; he only difference being that five guineas were in the purse nstead of ten. In less than a week, I was installed by he worthy medical baronet in the splendid mansion of the Earl of——, in all the honours of monthly nurse to his young and beautiful countess. I brought the heir of the family quite safe through the stipulated term, and carried away with me in presents, &c. to the amount of 100*l*. Long before the month expired, my medical city friend had redeemed his pledge. The countess I served gave me the highest recommendation, and I was at once in the full swing of practice—for by such term I chose to dignify my employment. I have kept a commonplacebook ever since, and have noted down a number of strange circumstances and highly interesting details; and as no clue will be given, except in a very few instances that are already fully before the public, as to the real names of the parties I see no objection to my amusing the world with some of the facts that passed under my own eye. Shall I commence with a tragedy or comedy—for I have all sorts recorded? Melpomene shall take the lead; she is the elder born; and has, besides, so imposing a presence, that there can be no longer a doubt about the matter.

About fourteen years ago, the butler of a family of rank came in a violent hurry to my lodgings in Great Marylebone Street, bringing a hackney coach with him. I had scarcely time to huddle a few necessary articles of dress into my *sac de nuit*, and decorate my own person with a rich silk of Devonshire brown, a present to me from a young marchioness at the christening of her son and heir, before the impatient butler handed me into the coach. He placed himself opposite to me, and I had then full time to peruse his face and person. He was one of the handsomest men I had ever seen; tall, rather stout, with a high commanding forehead, dark expressive eyes, and a hand remarkable for its shape and whiteness. His linen was of exquisite fineness,, and as white as snow. " Can this being," I thought, " stand at a sideboard, and bring in the first dish?"

" My lady is very ill, I suppose," said I; " have they sent for the doctor?"

" The colonel is gone himself, I believe," said the butler; " but the sooner we arrive the better." And he put his head out of the window to hurry the coachman.

His look was anxious and abstracted; and on my addressing to him some trifling observation, merely from courtesy, he either heard me not, or declined entering into conversation. As we were in Oxford Street, I for the first time observed that, in my hurry, I had put on gloves that were not fellows—one of them, too, was a little soiled, and wanted mending. This was not to be endured. " I must get out," said I, " at the first haberdasher's, and buy myself a new pair of gloves." The butler looked as if he wished all the gloves in London were at the bottom of the Red Sea; but I was not to be diverted from my purpose, for I was fully sensible of the importance attached to having every article of my dress in the nicest order, as all the family at Lady Caroline——were utter strangers to me, and an old pair of gloves would have risked my supremacy for an entire month. I pulled the check-string, therefore, at the first shop of the kind I wanted, and ordered the coachman to open the door. As I descended the steps, I heard distinctly, although it was rather muttered than spoken, the expletive of " D—n the gloves!" from the impatient butler. What cared I? He had not used that phrase to me; and if he particularly wished the gloves to be d—d after I had used them, I could have no possible objection. I chose with due deliberation a pair of long French kid gloves, of a dark, iron-gray colour, of the best quality, and resumed my place drawing them on as we proceeded.

" Has Lady Caroline much company in the house?" I asked—" her mother, on her sister?"

" Yes," answered the butler—" that is, no—only her own maid is with her. How devilishly slow the man drives! and yet I promised him an extra crown if he would whip his horses into something like a snail's gallop."

" Well," thought I, " very few servants have I seen shew so much interest in the affairs of their employers; but, then, this man looks so like a gentleman. But I wish he would be a little more communicative." And I folded my silk gown with an air of pique, and drew out of my pocket a cambric handkerchief, as white and soft as swan's down. The butler heeded neither my action nor my handkerchief. He bit his under lip, placed his hand—that beautiful hand!—to his brow, and appeared to feel in some painful sensation. At length we drew up to a very handsome house in Grosvernor Place, and I recognised the carriage of my medical patron, Sir ——, at the door. I was out, and in her ladyship's chamber in less than a minute. In about ten more, a beautiful female child was transferred to my care; and I was seated soon after, in all the majesty of my office. with the superb baby's basket by my side, and one of the loveliest young girls I had ever beheld, the lady's maid, handing me pins, and assisting me in my duty. All went on well in Lady Caroline's chamber; and when the infant was placed by her side, and every thing arranged, she expressed the natural wish to see her husband, " the colonel."

" Go, Fanny," said the young mother, " and tell the colonel I shall be happy to see him."

Fanny hesitated, a deep blush came over her exquisite features, and at length she murmured, " It is usual, I believe, for nurse to do that office, my lady: and the colonel, besides, is in his dressing-room."

" What a little prude you are, Fanny," said Lady Caroline, rather pettishly; " but I suppose you imagine the colonel will be disappointed that he has not a son, and you do not like to carry him the intelligence."

" Indeed, my lady," meekly answered the poor girl, much agitated, and more so than I thought *then* she had any occasion for, " I never thought of that, as a child, I should hope, would ever be welcomed as a child, whether it be boy or girl. But" —

" Pry'thee, child," interrupted the lady, " do not preach and grow sentimental. I think, nurse, that Sibley, the butler, went to fetch you;—he must have made great haste."

" Yes, indeed, my lady," said I; " he gave me no time to put up my things; I never was more fluttered in my life with any one's impatience. But he knew the emergency of the case, and quite right. Very few servants shew such interest."

" Sibley is much above his situation," continued Lady Caroline; " he has been well educated, was once in the army I hear, and"——

Just at this moment Fanny dropped a porcelain basin of gruel upon the white satin basket, broke the one, and spoiled the other. " How careless!" exclaimed her mistress; " but I observe you never know what you are about whenever Sibley the butler's name is mentioned."

This was spoken with much asperity; and, as I am a very keen observer, I found out that it was not the broken basin, or the tranished satin-basket, which caused this appearance of displeasure. " I shall know all about it soon enough, I warrant," I said to myself; " I shall keep my eyes open, for I feel assured there is a great deal going on of a mysterious nature in this family." I soon found my way to the colonel's dressing-room, tapped at the door, which was immediatele opened by a gay, fashionable-looking man, in a very handsome chintz morning-gown.

" Well, nurse," said the colonel, in a careless tone, " I suppose Lady Caroline has made me a papa—that is, legally, you know." And he laughed, and gave me an impudent leer.

I drew myself up to my utmost height, and, in a repelling and reproving accent, coldly answered, " Lady Caroline is safe, sir, and wishes to see you. She has a very fine little girl."

" I thought it would be so," cried the new-made father: " d—n a girl! Tell Lady Caroline, when I have finished dressing for the levee, I will pay my respects to her and her daughter."

He turned round, and whistled an opera air; and I withdrew, mentally exclaiming, " What fools women are, to give themselves the trouble of bringing children into the world for such a reception as this!"

I made the best answer I was able, out of the scanty materials the colonel gave me, to his lady, who seemed quite as indifferent as himself; and, on looking on the infant by her side asked me if I thought she would be handsome?

" It is impossible to judge thus early, my lady," I answered! " but she is a remarkably fine child, quite perfect, and, I trust, will be a healthy one."

" That will not be enough, nurse, to win the attention of her father. If you could have pronounced her 'a beauty,' the colonel might perhaps *endure* to look on her little features; for he is such an admirer of female loveliness." As she spoke, Fanny, who had been stooping over the child, raised her head, and I saw a look pass from the lady to the lady's maid, which gave me a new light, for it informed me, as plainly as a look could speak, that the lady would have given her title and her fortune to have possessed the faultless beauty of her maid.

I now possessed a clue; and it wanted very little penetration to discover, in the course of another day, that Colonel—— was most passionately attached to Fanny—that is, if the love of a libertine can be dignified with the name of attachment; that the handsome butler was also her most devoted lover, and that he was jealous almost to madness, at the attentions his master was ever paying her, although the gentle, innocent girl, kept out of his way all in her power, and returned with equal ardour the affection of the butler. But it was full a fortnight before I got to the very bottom of the affair, and then I shuddered with horror. The lady of the mansion, sister of a duke, allied to many of our oldest nobility, a wife and a mother, indulged herself in a shameful passion for this handsome Sibley, and for his sake would have sacrificed all that should be dearest to woman, her reputation; but he would not respond. With such feelings, her hatred and jealousy of the unconscious Fanny, was beyond concealment. She should have been glad to have seen her honour sacrificed to the licentious passion of the colonel, that she might appear unworthy in the eyes of Sibley, and was constantly sending her with frivolous messages to him, thus throwing her in the way of his presuming addresses; whilst Sibley, ever on the watch, and rendered almost wild by his irritated feelings, was always accusing the poor girl of giving encouragement to the colonel, and pretending to believe that she visited him of her own accord.

Things could not go on in this manner long without some explosion, and soon, alas! it did take place. Lady Caroline, at the end of a fortnight and two days, had left her chamber entirely during the day, for a very elegant boudoir, where she reclined upon an ottoman, and amused herself with reading fashionable novels, and *La Nouvelle Heloise*. On pretence that no one could select these books so well to her taste as Sibley, she was exer ringing for him, and detaining him in her boudoir, making to him the most flattering and insidious speeches. Lady Caroline's sleeping apartment was separated from this boudoir by a dressing-room, where Fanny often sat and worked. I was occupied with the baby in my lady's room, when Fanny rushed into it from the adjoining dressing-room, and throwing herself in an agony of tears into a chair, exclaimed, " Oh, nurse! take me from this dreadful place—I have just heard something that has destroyed my peace for ever. She is speaking to him now, and persuading him that I am a poor lost creature—what I dare not name—and he already so jealous, so unjust! Cruel, wicked Lady Caroline! I will not stay another day under her roof."

" Perhaps you deceive yourself, Fanny," I said, putting the child into the bed; " I will make a pretence and go into the room, and judge how matters stand. I will speak to Sibley myself, Fanny, and tell him not to believe a word against you. Be comforted, my poor girl—all will go well!"

" Oh, never, never!" murmured Fanny. " It is his only fault—he was always jealous of me, even before I married him; though God knows"—

" Married!" said I; " are you really *married* to Mr. Sibley?"

" Yes," answered the weeping girl; " ours is a romantic story—we are neither of us what we seem. We have given up every thing for each other; and, after all, for him seriously to suspect me of infidelity? It is too much!"

" I will do what I can to serve you!" I said, " and advise you both to leave this family without delay—do not risk your hapiness here any longer."

" Happiness!" repeated Fanny—" it is gone for ever!"

I proceeded into the boudoir, and found Sibley with his face as white as ashes—every limb shook as if in palsy, whilst his eyes emitted a flame like that of demons in agony. " Think of what I have told you," said the lady, turning over with affected carelessness the book on the small inlaid table by her side, " and I will see you again this evening."

Sibley retired; and the lady, without raising her eyes, asked me whether the colonel was in the library?

" I believe he is, my lady," said I, drily; " shall I tell him your ladyship wishes to see him?"

" Is he alone?" she added; " for I sent my maid to him half an hour ago with a billet; and perhaps she is there still, waiting for his reply. Fanny is a great favourite with the colonel." And she looked me full in the face, with a glance of peculiar meaning, as if she would have said, " You understand me." But I would not comprehend her.

" Fanny must be a favourlte of all who know her, my lady," said I, with emphasis, " for she is virtuous, obliging, modest, and beautiful. I wish I had such a daughter, and should be one of the proudest women on earth."

" Do you think her as virtuous as she seems?" inquired the lady, with the gentlest tone of voice: but it sounded to me like the voice of a fiend. " She is always, I hear, intruding herself on the company of Sibley who does not care a pin for her."

" Did Mr. Sibley tell your ladyship so himself?" I asked, and brought a deep blush into her face by the question. " If I am any judge in these matters, I am sure he is doatingly fond of her; and I do not wonder at it."

Just at this moment I heard a piercing scream in the dressing room. I rushed to it, and shall never forget the scene that presented itself whilst I have breath. The colonel had stolen in on the haples Fanny unperceived, and had thrown himself on his knees before her—at the door stood Sibley, the butler, with a loaded pistol in his hand, and every feature of his handsome face working as if in convulsions. " Die, seducer!" he exclaimed, in a voice trembling and choking. I saw the flash, I head the report—all was as a flash of lightning. The colonel sprang from the ground at least three feet—the ball had entered his heart—he fell never to rise again!

" What have you done?" shrieked the miserable Fanny. " He is no seducer—your wife is innocent! Oh, Theodore, beleive me, I have never in thought even wronged you."

She struggled with the frantic man, to wrench from his hand another pistol; but he heeded her not—madness glared in his fixed eye-balls. " Traitress!" he vociferated, " I believe you not. You have dishonoured me, and I will not survive it."

He pulled the trigger, and his brains were sprinkled around the chamber—his body fell across that of the colonel. Lady Caroline, myself, and a crowd of servants, gazed at each other in speechless horror. Fanny, too, was speechless; but we soon found that hers was the speechlessness of death!

It seems that Lady Caroline herself was soon consoled for the loss of her husband, and the man she preferred to him; for, about two years after this fatal catastrophe, I was honoured by a visit from this lady in the most confidential manner. To my experienced eye, there was little difficulty in perceiving that she was again in the way to become a mother. She praised the neatness and commodiousness of my apartments; and, after a good deal of circumlocution, hinted to me, in pretty express terms, that she should feel most happy to become my inmate for about a month; and that, as she supposed I saw but little company, it would not be very irksome to me if I shut out all my friends for that short period, as her case required privacy. Now, as I had made up my mind never to do business in this way, although I hear it is a very profitable one, I took care to inform her ladyship that I was about that time very busy, and expected to be called out every hour. She departed, evidently much chagrined, as I afterwards learned, through a channel which resembles the common sewer, for it circulates collected abominations, namely, the servants of the family, who called to shew me the infant daughter of their mistress—that very child whose father had been shot in its presence ere it was three weeks old, as already described. This was their ostensible cause of paying me a visit; but the real one was soon whispered to me, that Lady Caroline was gone down to a small sea-port on the coast of Devon, quite alone, and in a hack post-chaise; but that the butler, who pretended he was going off to France to visit his relations, would no doubt join her on the road, and every thing go on as snug as possible. And it was even so; for, before she gave birth to her second child, she was privately married to poor Sibley's successor. Surely some spell must have been cast around this besotted woman, that made her thus have such a predilection for " men of the sideboard," in their new silk stockings, white waistcoats, and blue coats with metal buttons. Perhaps the wife of Potiphar of old possessed the same fancy; and that was the reason why the unfortunate butler was plunged, with the still more luckless baker, into the depths of Joseph's prison in the land of Egypt.—*Fraser's Magazine, for Oct.*

MONEY MARKET.

Tuesday Evening.

All the banks in Europe are now, it appears, adopting the measures or following the example of the Bank of England, in raising the rate of interest, and this is tantamount to a declaration that they intend to keep their Gold, whatever efforts may be made to withdraw it from them. In America the same feeling prevails more strongly; they have made great sacrifices to obtain a good metalic circulation, and are determined, if possible, not to let it escape from them again.

There appears to have been some expectation that the banks in Scotland would have seconded the operations of our Bank in raising the rate of interest, but as yet have come to nothing, except that one of the banks in Glasgow has given notice of an advance to the five per cent., confined, however, to bills at four months' date. On others the rate remains unaltered.

By advices from Hamburgh the price of gold in 437½ per mark, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l*. 17s. 10½d. the ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13. 11½, and the exchange at Hamburgh on London at short being 13. 8½, it follows that gold is 1.27 per cent. dearer at Hamburgh than in London.

The premium on gold at Paris is 8½ per mile, which, at the English Mint price of 3*l*. 17s. 10½d. that ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25.36½, and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·37½, it follows that gold is 0.04 per cent. lower at Paris than in London.—*Times, October* 26.

Friday Evening.

In the higher commercial circles great excitement, as was anticipated, has been produced by the publication yesterday of the letter to an agent at New York from a London house. On a comparison of dates it appears, that the very important communication contained in it, from " an active and intelligent Bank Director," was made nearly three weeks before any intimation was conveyed to the other great American house, who were placed precisely in the same situation as the writer of the letter, of the danger with which they were threatened. The double charge is therefore implied against some member of the Bank Direction, at present unknown, of having violated his oath in the disclosure of a secret with which he became officially acquainted, and against the body at large, in not preparing the houses more immediately concerned for the policy they were about to adopt. It was on the 8th of September that the bills were thrown out of seven of the principal houses in London engaged in trade with the United States, and it will be recollected by the whole city what was remarked at the time under this head—that they were entirely taken by surprise in the business, and that this abruptness was more complained of than even the measure itself. A still more important discovery made, is the influence produced by it on the commerce of the country, as we find the first thing done by the American houses to whom it is communicated is to put an immediate stop to all orders for English goods. This the directors did not contemplate or foresee; but they cannot say that they were not distinctly forewarned of the consequences, and we may tell them the general opinion of the city—that men invested with such a trust ought to have had discernment enough unassisted to foresee them.—*Times, Oct.* 29.

THE ARMY.

LONDON GAZETTE, OCT. 27.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household has appointed Charles Kemble, Esq., Examiner of all plays, tragedies, comedies, operas, farces, interludes, or any other entertainment of the stage of what denomination soever, in the room of George Colman, Esq., deceased.

WAR-OFFICE, OCT. 28.

1st Regiment of Dragoons.—Charles Conningsby Waldo Sibthorp, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Coningham, who retires.

1st Regiment of Foot.—Ensign John R. Heaton, to be Adjutant, vice Mullen, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

2d Foot.—Staff-Assistant-Surgeon William Hibbert, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Thomas Hunter, cashiered.

14th Foot.—Gentleman Cadet Arthur H. Elton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase; Ensign John Spence, to be Adjutant, vice Shore, deceased.

20th Foot.—Frederick Charles Trench, gent., to be Ensign; by purchase, vice Hill, promoted in the 55th Regiment.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant C. B. Daubeny, to be Captain by purchase, vice Fraser, who retires; Ensign Edward Hill, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Daubeny; Ensign William Fraser, from the half-pay of the 60th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Clarke, deceased.

58th Foot.—Lieutenant George M'Beath, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robert Graham, who retires; Ensign Henry Smyth, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Beath, Cornelius Powell, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smyth.

82d Foot.—Ensign William Eccles, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Armstrong, who retires; Francis Orlando Henry Bridgeman, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Eccles.

Ceylon Regiment.—Lieutenant Thomae Skinner, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fretz, deceased; Second Lieutenant William Jones, to be First Lieutenant, vice Skinner; Second Lieutenant Trevor Chute, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; Henry Torrens Walker, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chute.

Brevet.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macdonald, of the Royal Artillery, to have the rank of Colonel, at Honduras only.

Hospital Staff.—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces.—John James Hume, M. D. vice Hibbert, appointed to the 2d Foot; Assistant-Surgeon William Odell, from the half-pay of the 60th Foot, vice James Henderson Rolland, who retires upon half-pay.

EUROPE BIRTH MARRIAGE AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

October 20th. At Cahir, the Countess of Glengall, of daughter.

Oct. 21st. At Dublin, Lady Bellow, of Barmeath, county of South, of a daughter.

Oct. 24th. At Westbrook, Herts, the Lady Georgiana Ryder, of a son.

Oct. 25th. The Lady of George Herbert Kinderley, Esq. of a daughter.

Oct. 23d. At Green Park, Youghall, the Lady Frances Parker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 22d. At Dublin, Charles Rolleston, Esq., Barrister, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Richards, Esq. Solicitor General, for Ireland.

Oct. 25th. Charles Dormer, Esq. of Wasperton Warwick, to Jane, youngest daugter of the Rev. R. C. Long, of Dunston Hall, Norfolk,

Oct. 19th. At Park Lodge, Stirling, Archibald Sconce, Esq. B. C. S. to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Nathan Atherton, Esq. of Calne Wilts; also at the same time, Henry Atherton, Esq., of the B. C. S. to Harriett, third daughter of the late Robert Sconce, Esq., of Stirling.

Oct. 25th M. Gerard Antoine de Barnwell de Materin, to Margaret Erskine, widow of the late Sir John Gordon Bart, and daughter of the late Richard Campbell Esq. of Craigie; North Britain.

Oct. 25th J. E. Gordon Esq. R. N, late M. P. for Dundalk, to Barbara, daughter of the late Samuel Smith Esq. of Berkley Square.

Oct. 23th at Coggeshall, Sir F. A. Mackenzie, Bart, of Gairloch, Rosshire, to Mary youngest daughter of Osgood Hanbury Esq. of Holfield Grange, Essex.

Oct. 26th John Dear Best Esq. Middle Temple to Frances Pomeroy daughter of V. G. Dowling Esq.

Oct. 20th D. Finlayson Esq. of Jamaica to Marian daughter of the late Rev. T. Smith, Vicar of Biarton Bucks.

DEATHS.

October 24th. At Torquay, Alexander Philip Thompson, formerly Captain in the 8th Regt., Madras Native Cavalry, and lately Curate of Bolton and Wardley, in Rutlandshire.

Oct. 24th. Clare, only daughter of the Rev. Mathew Field, Vicar of Shinfield, Berks

Sir WILLIAM KNIGHTON's would be a right curious & diverting history if all *that might be*, were, and could be given to the public. He was for many years before his decease the intimate friend and physician of Sir John M'Mahon, the Private Secretary of George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales. On the decease of Sir John M'Mahon he obtained, or was entrusted with, the possession of certain secret papers and documents relating to the private affairs of his late Majesty—papers of the greatest delicacy and importance. With a promptitude and honour which was highly estimated at Carlton Palace, he sought and obtained an audience for the purpose of placing them in the hands of the Prince Regent. From this he obtained not only the *entre*, but the more solid advantage of being appointed Physician in attendance on the Prince. Being a men of very sprightly wit, fascinating manners' and full anecdote, he soon became a great favourite and constant guest at the dinner-table. At this period Colonel Bloomfield, who had succeeded M'Mahon in his office of Private Secretary and Privy Purse, was beset by an influential intrigue, determined upon his removal. (He too, like Knighton, owed his introduction to Royalty to Sir John M'Mahon, and his musical skill; for upon an occasion, when a poor lieutenant, quartered at Brighton, the Prince required some clever person to complete his amateur concerts at the Pavilion, Bloomfield was introduced, and played a violoncello duet with the Prince in such good taste, that his Royal Highness immediately attached him to his household.) Bloomfield's influence at the period alluded to was, we have said, on the decline—he had been the confidant of one *favourite* Marchioness, and he was regarded with the greatest suspicion by her successor. To add to his difficulties, he had fallen into disgrace with the then Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, owing to the withholding a letter of remonstrance from that Noble Lord to the Prince Regent relating to a charge made upon the Treasury for jewels presented to the Marchioness of C ——————. by direction of his Royal Highness, which Lord Liverpool submitted *he* could not undertake to pay for. To increase his embarrassment, came the Royal visit to Ireland, where the Secretary's expenses exceeded those of his Royal master; and to complete the affair, an enquiry was made into the expenditure at the stud-house, which had been almost rebuilt, under

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Bloomfield's directions, at the cost of the nation. "To come at once to Hecuba," the Marchioness and her friends succeeded to removing him; but it was considered politic to do so with great caution—he was therefore created a Peer, pensioned, and employed in a diplomatic character at Stockoolm.

Sir William Knighton was immediately invested with the office of Privy Purse, and continued in the confidence of the late King to the time of his decease. On his present Majesty's Accession, the Secretary and Privy Purse became a stranger at Court. Certain chests of private papers were sealed and detained by Royal authority at Windsor,—and Sir William was for a time under a cloud. Soon after this period he was sent abroad upon a very delicate mission by the Government—namely, to demand from a Noble Lady certain explanations, and the restoration of some very valuable Crown property, which he succeeded in recovering, in value eighty thousand pounds. This, and the necessity for other communications with him on matters of a peculiar character, relating to the affairs of his late Majesty, restored him to favour; and during the latter part of his life he was again occasionally the inmate of a palace.

Sir William had been in early life, in India, the family physician and accoucheur to the Marquess Wellesley; for although there was no Marchioness in those days, there was great occasion for a skilful *obstetric* professor. On his return to this country with Lord Wellesley, the ex-Governor-General introduced him to Sir John M'Mahon.—Sir William was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom in January, 1813: he was subsequently Auditor of Cornwall, Keeper of the Privy and Council Seals of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Keeper of his late Majesty's Purse; also a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order. The Baronet married Dorothea, daughter of Capt. James Hawker, by whom he has left one son, Sir Wm. Wellesley Knighton, and one daughter.

In private life Sir William Knighton was a most delightful companion and a sincere friend. Up to the time of his decease his snug dinner parties formed a rare union of all that was distinguished and agreeable.—*John Bull.*

Not having been able to attend the first performance of *The Duchess of Ormond*, at Drury-lane Theatre (a piece since withdrawn), we are indebted to a friend for the following accurate report of the plot of the play—

SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF A NEW DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Act I.

The Duches of Ormond, rich, comely, and fat,
Is in love with a man in a "shocking bad hat;"
And the Duke, coming home from a ball, about two,
Finds the man in her bed-room, and says, "Who are you?"
Says he, "My name's Mortimer, I'am an old beau
Of her Grace, ere you married her, three years ago!"
Says the Duke, "We were married in France, so, of course
I must write back to France then, and get a divorce."

Act II

Four years have elaps'd, and, releas'd from her vows,
The Duchess is now Mr. Mortimer's spouse,
And her hapiness has but this single alloy—
Mr. Mortimer don't like the the Duke's little boy;
So catching, one, day, young gentleman tripping,
He seizes him rudely, and gives him a whipping:
Mrs. Mortimer grows very angry, and sends
Master Ch..rles, that same afternoon, home to his friends

Act III.

Six months more are gone, and the Duke is preparing
To take his son with him to France, for an airing;
And poor Mrs. Mortimer, hearing of this,
Steps across to the garden to give him a kiss;
Mr. Mortimer follows, and being so tall
Has no very great trouble in climbing the wall:
The Duke, spying him out, asks again, "Who are you?"
Mr. Mortimer says, "Here are pistols for two!"
"By all means," says his Grace, "it's no bad way of thanking
Your Worship for giving my boy such a spanking!"
So each cocks his pistol, and no more is said,
But the Duke sends a bullet through Mortimer's head,
And they let down the curtain the moment he's dead!

[*John Ball, Oct.*, 23

MISCELLANEA.

We regret to have to state, that several failures were spoken of yesterday on 'Change. The condition of the money-market is such as greatly to diminish confidence and limit business.—*Manchester Chronicle, of Saturday.*

On Monday the Hon. Mr. Maule and his lady had occasion to leave Taymouth castle in their open carriage, and at taking leave their noble host, the Marquis of Breadelbane, recommended to Mr. Maule to drive through the deer-park, that they might enjoy some interesting views; on which Mr. Maule jocularly remarked, that by doing so he whould expose himself to a visit from "an old friend,' viz., a fine hart—one of the beautifnl race of red deer at Taymouth, who was not at all times very civil to those he met with in the park. The coachman having received directions, accordingly proceeded by the park in question, and had not gone far when the deer made his appearance, showing the utmost determination to attack the vehicle. Mr. Maule endeavoured to frighten the animal away by shouting alond, but he continued to menace the party for some time, and at length, having got in front of the horses at one plunge fairly struck his enormous antlers into the chest of one of them, and severed the jugular vein. The horses at this got restiff, and the carriage by the merest chance, and the exertions of the postillions, very providentially escaped being precipitated over a large bank. The horse that was struck fell down when the carriage got to the turnpikeroad, near the entrance gate of the park, and died from the effects of the wound four hours afterwards. This same red deer, or "an old friend," has been a long time the terror of the visitors, and about ten years ago actually killed another horse. During the encounter of the deer, Mrs. Maule exhibited great presence of mind, notwithstanding the danger to which she was exposed, and has fortunately suffered no material injury in consequence.—*Scotsman.*

Long before daylight, on the morning of the ever-memorable 8th, I accompanied Colonel Dickson to the front; and, after inspecting the various batteries, we took up our position in the gallery of La Ronde's house, which commanded a tolerable view of the enemy's lines, and where we could also observe the result of our cannonade. Soon after our arrival, the batteries opened their fire, and our shots appeared to have effect; anxiously, nevertheless, did we look towards the opposite side of the river, for the co-operation of Colonel Thornton, which was not yet apparent: a very short time would have sufficed to ascertain it, but, alas! our brave commander-in-chief did not await this brief interval, but in a fatal moment gave orders for the firing of the rocket, which was the signal for advance.

Speedily a tremendous line of fire was perceived, extending from one end of the enemy's position to the other; and to our dismay we soon observed the column on our right wavering. Hastily galloping to the scene of confusion, we found the men falling back in great numbers. Every possible means were used to rally them; the majority of the retreating party were wounded; and one and all bitterly complained that not a single ladder, or fascine, had been brought up, to enable them to cross the ditch. A singular illusion, for which I have never been able to account, occurred on our nearer approach to the American lines: the roar of musquetry and cannon seemed to proceed from the thick cypress-wood on our right, whilst the bright flashes of fire in our front were not apparently accompanied by sound. This strange effect was probably produced by the state of the atmosphere and the character of the ground; but I leave the solution of the mystery to time and the curious.

I gave all the assistance in my power to Sir John Tylden, a gallant and zealous officer, in an endeavour to reform the stragglers. It was in vain; the ground was absolutely ploughed by shot, and the few who had escaped the murderous fire from behind the cotton-bags hastened to get out of range.

In the midst of this terrible scene, I perceived my kind friend, General Keane, on foot, and supported by his, aide-de-camp; he had received a severe wound in his thigh, and Captain Persse was leading him in search of surgical assistance. I offered my aid, which he declined, and, although suffering great torment, assured me he did not yet fear but that the day would be our's, if the left column was successful.

I hastened to the redoubt, which had been appointed as a place of rendezvous and *point d'appui*, during the action, and communicated to Colonel Dickson the confirmation of our complete repulse on the right. Scarcely had this painful truth been told, when an officer and some men of the 7th Fusileers entered the redoubt, bearing in their arms Major King, whom they fondly believed might still live. No sooner had they placed their burden on the earth, than it was apparent that all hope had fled; poor King was dead, and his sorrowing friend gave me the painful intelligence that the gailant Packenham was also numbered with the slain.

My colonel refused, at first, to believe this disastrous news; and, determining to ascertain the truth, hastened towards General Lambert's brigade. Fresh tidings of ill-fortune awaited us; the brave and much-loved General Gibbs had been conveyed to La Ronde's, mortally wounded. With his dying breath he accused Colonel Mullins of having caused the ill-fortune of the day.

The command devolving on General Lambert, he immediately despatched Colonel Dickson to communicate with the troops on the other side of the river. Had it pleased the god of battles that our lamented commander-in-chief had awaited the result of Colonel Thornton's attack, New Orleans must have fallen, complete success having crowned his efforts; he had driven the enemy from his batteries, and would shortly have been enabled to sweep the Americans from their lines, by taking them in flank. Fate had ordained otherwise.—*Hill's Recollections.*

Alexandria, Oct., 1836.—Among the novelties of this place, is the promotion to the rank of Bey, of Dr. Naylor, an eminent English oculist, whose professional services, during his short residence here, have, excited the attention and admiration of the Pacha.—*Standard Oct.* 27.

The Finance Minister and the Money Market.—Mr. Spring Rice will find the city more difficult to deal with than the Limerick audience. We can understand why he should be anxious to snuff the grateful incense offered to him by his Limerick friends as long as possible; and it therefore does not surprise us to learn that he does not intend to face the city till November, But face it he must, and we fear he will find it somewhat difficult to explain why he did not, with the knowledge of what the joint-stock banks and the Americans had been doing which he possessed, avail himself of Parliament, before its rising, to fund exchequer bills.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Money Market.—We have been much edified with the lucubrations of our contemporaries on the present state of the Money Market. Every one rides a different body: the *Times* lays the blame on the Bank; the *Courier* replies, that the conduct of the Bank will bear the strictest investigation, and is above all praise. In its turn it states that Government may have had sufficient reasons for declining to fund Exchequer bills during the summer, but is without excuse if it does not now at once raise the interest to 4½ per cent. Not so, says the *Chronicle*—to our plan of raising the interest we will have nothing to say; but it is for not funding Exchequer bills that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to answer. All, however, agree that Government is to wave some magic wand—to do something—(they do not agree what)—and the troubled watters are to be stilled. It is easier to comment on the past than advise for the future; and to the former of these tasks most of our contemporaries most wisely confine themselves. But the *Courier has* its plan: it is this—Government is to raise the interest on Exchequer bills to 4½ per cent, without a moment's delay—it is a miserable trifle. The Bank are to pour a million of bills into the market—the circulation will be reduced—the exchanges righted, and we shall again be on velvet. Nothing is clearer or easier. Our contemporary is reported to have access to certain quarters. It speaks "from the best authority." Does this scheme come also "from the best authority." Has it been sanctioned by the Bank, or proposed by them to the Government? We think better of the Bank direction; and until we are otherwise assured "from the authority," shall venture to consider it as a project emanating from the ingenuity of our contemporary alone.—*Globe.*

Harcout, I am told you are going to be married, said D'Arcy; accosting him in St. Jame's street.

Who told you so?" said Harcout; looking very much what I once heard said of a certain gentleman, that he had the air of a poacher conscious that the tail of a pheasant, out of season, had escaped from his coat pocket behind. That I forget; but is it true? because I must congratulate felicitate."

"For Heaven's sake D'Arcy, say no more about it" said Harcout taking hold of D'Arcy's arm. "I don't want to have the whole cursed word buzzing in my ears with congratulations. I mean to do it, I have made up my mind, what'a the use of being a man if one is not to have a mind of one's own? I know what suits me, I am essentially a marrying man; I hate all those London girls, they have no freshness about them, none of the innocence of—of"

"Of miss Norris?

"I don't mean that exactly; but in short, I know what suits myself and I don't care a d—n for her not having a sixpence."

Oh! no half those London girls have not a sixpence.

"Ah but I mean. I don't care about her being, having been, on the stage; what does it matter? a handsome girl as she is,—and so well brought up too, what does that signify.

"Oh! it is entirely a matter of opinion."

"Yes it is" rejoined Harcout, as if he was comforted; "after all, the thing is to be happy, and I rather applaud myself for not being talked out of my intentions by my friends. I have no idea of a man who has not the spirit to go out of the beaten track when it suits him; as if, when she is my wife, she was not my wife!

What, do they say she will not be? asked D'Arcy, with naivete.

No, no! but what I mean is, what does it mattter about who she was, when she is my wife *l*

"It is entirely a matter of opinion, as I said before, at all events, you are satisfied, and that is to you—must be to you, a point gained."

And D'Arcy tried to leave his friend, but Harcout took his arm, and hesitatingly inquired. So I have not your approval D'Arcy—oh? I see that."

My dear Harcout, I shall be too charmed to become better acquainted with the future Mrs. Harcout; and I am the best man in the world to forsee the possibility of disapproving of the wife of my friend.

D'Arcy escaped, and Harcout endeavoured to force away the unpleasant reflections, which his foolish arguments showed plainly he had to contend with in his own mind. He soon succeeded, for we went directly to see Emily.

The preparation's for the marriage were not long in making: a special license was procured, and in the presence of Mrs. Norris, the Woodvilles and D'Arcy, Emily Norris was united to Mr. Harcout. D'Arcy was the only friend that Harcout wished to be present, and he was too happy to profit by the opportunity of meeting Violet.

D'Arcy made some excuses to the Woodvilles for not having been to them for so long a time; and they in their turn expressed their surprise that he had not. Mrs. Woodville could not conceal her satisfaction at seeing him again; but her invitation's to D'Arcy to come and visit them as before, were not echoed by her husband. However, there was not much time for conversation before the bride was led in by her mother, and Harcout entered the room at the same moment. He looked ill, and as if his mind was not at ease: he gazed at Emily when she appeared, and then before he went towards her, approached D'Arcy, and said in a low voice, "at least she is handsome, I have that excuse."

"Yes indeed, if that be one."—*Violet the Danseuse.*

I have already mentioned that, on the disastrous 8th, General Keen received a wound from a rifle ball. A curious circumstance occurred whilst he was under the hands of the surgeon: the lower limbs of the gallant officer were encased in pantaloons of double-milled elastic web; the ball had penetrated to a considerable depth in the thigh; and the doctor, even before probing, deemed it advisable to pull away from the mouth of the orifice as much of the pataloon as possible, which operation, from its adhering so pertinaciously to the flesh, inflicted considerable pain on the general; great however, was their surprise and delight, when, after some agreeable tugs at the aforesaid doubled-milled, the bullet fell out, and although the elestic web was rendered nearly as fine as a cobweb, it had resisted the progress of the ball, and had effected its removal more skilfully than the finest pair of forceps.—*Hill's Recollections.*

Admiral Sir George Martin, or Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitshed, Bart., is expected to succeed to the appointment of General of Marines, held by the late Lord De Saumarez since 1832. Admiral Sir Sydney Smith will retain the appointment of Lieut.-General of Marines, which it appears is not to be for the present abolished.—*Standard, Oct.* 25.

Lord Glenelg arrived in Inverness on Saturday evening. It is in contemplation to invite his lordship to a public dinner here. Lord Glenelg's long connection with the county of Inverness, preceded as it was by that of his late respected father, who also represented the county in several successive parliaments—his brilliant talents, private virtues, and public station as a Cabinet minister—will entitle him to this tribute of affectionate regard and admiration. The dinner has originated with the county gentlemen; but had they not taken up the subject, the inhabitants of the town intended to have solicited his lordship's presence to a public entertainment. Friday, the 28th, has been fixed for the dinner.—*Inverness Courier.*

The British public writers, who were friendly to Mr. Canning, have exhausted all their faculties of eulogy on his memory: some time must clapse before his merits and demerits will be duly scanned and impartially judged. The London Courier declares that there is *no one* to supply his place; that he may have a successor, but cannot have an equal; that he has left a name than which a brighter or noble does not adorn the page of history; that with his prolonged existence, the prosperity and freedom of the *civilized world* were *identified*; that his brilliant eloquence, his profound sagacity, his intellectual attainments, and his comprehensive wisdom placed him *immeasurably* above *all* his contemporaries; that he was a *stupendous* moral and political power, &c. All this is violent hyperbole. We should say of Mr. Canning that he was a man of genius and energy, a fine classical scholar, a brilliant wit, and a splendid rhetorician; but, we should hesitate to pronounce him a *great statesman*, or to deplore his decease as if it were a very serious calamity for the civilized world or even Great Britain.

We are convinced that the United States have no eause to regret him, beyond the sentiment which should everywhere attend the extinction of fine talents and attainments, a rich vein of humour, and exemplary domestic habits and dispositions. He never was, and never would have been friendly to this republic;—his speeches, his official papers, his tone in every situation, betrayed a mixture of dislike and disdain. Under his auspices, the policy of the British cabinet would never have been generous or truly amicable towards the United States.

Zealous Americans who have read his speeches, and his official correspondence with our envoy, cannot easily forget nor forgive the pungent sarcasm and haughty reproof with which the passages relating to American policy and claims were studiously leavened; and the disdain and aversion which his tone and phrase concerning our country and government generally betrayed. Our annals, institutions, condition and prospects which, in our colonial period, elated the hearts and moved the pens of the Gibbons and Burkes, never fired, and do not seem to have even touched his soul of kindling rhetoric and classic enthusiasm. On one occasion only, a public festival at Liverpool, when the presence of an American Charge d'Affaires and other circumstances requited it as a receiprocation of courtesy, was he wrought to the utterance of a few kind and complimentary sentences to Republican America. His sympathies with republicanism, if any, belong to Ancient Rome and Greece, and came from his college exercises and prolusions. In public discourse and action be manifested not merely repugnance, but positive hostility to the republican system. We who witnessed several of his sallies in the House of Commons, against the United States, know that he threw out more derisory taunts and supercilious censures than were given to the world by the Reporters in the Gallery; and that we felt the broad significance of his manner, as much as the severity of his matter. His speculative antipathies worked equally with his immediate discontents. It was, evidently, his "ruling passion" to bring ridicule and odium upon the "paragon of democracies," and thus also to serve the monarchical cause, for which all his political effusions evince that he felt a constant alarm.

As to such a statesman therefore as the late British premier, we inquire or reflect, before we pronounce upon the degree in which Americans should lament him in that capacity, what the cause of freedom generally owed to him and what were his dispositions and plans in reference to *our own country*. It happened to us to hear all his best speeches during three sessions of Parliament, when all his faculties were in their utmost energy and lustre; and we have, for at least seventeen years past, constantly read the reports of the debates in that body, and the public annals of Great Britain during the same period. Thus, so far as our humble powers go, we may decide primarily upon his titles to the admiration of *mankind* and the regrets of *America*. We need not repeat, like parrots, the descant, however loud and diffusive, raised to his memory in England, where so many have been prompted to join the chorus by feelings and opinions which are foreign to us as citizens of this republic. We enjoyed deeply his fine declaration his ready wit, his felicitious humour, and his spirited bearing, in the House of Commons; we have derived as much pleasure as any reader from his early *jeux d'esprit*, and the eloquent parts of his printed speeches; we acknowledge that he spouted admirably, wrote elegantly, joked irresistibly, and passed an exemplary private life.

Doubtless, indeed, he earned finally his reputation of the first Academic orator and ablest party champion in Parliament; shedding additional lustre and animation over the whole body, by the glow, variety, and vivacity of his talents and accomplishments. In debate, he was a consummate gladiator, expert at all weapons, and made for that unique arena, the British House of Commons. His election and dinner-speeches are matchles of their kind. They contain the most exquisite specimens of his ready wit, noble imagery, and lofty elocution. Most of them are comparatively brief; and such are the pith, poignancy, elegance and pervading felicity, by which they shine individuated, that we might give to each, Cicero's designation of one of Lælius' short and beautiful harangues, *aureola oratiuncula*. Cheerfully admitting all these merits, still we cannot conceal our real impressions of his politic mind and conduct, such as we have exhibited them above

The genius of Canning was, we repeat, bright and exalted; he could philosophize as a political speaker; he could reason with much force and ingenuity in party controversies in the Commons: he was a highly gifted and cultivated rhetorician, and a finished classical writer.—*American Writer in* 1837.

Toulon, Oct. 18.—Major-General de Rigny has arrived here to-day on his way to Africa. He will embark this evening on board the Cerberus steam-boat for Algiers with his aide-de-camp and several other officers. He is to command the cavalry in the expedition to Constantine. The regiments hitherto designated to make part of the army in this expedition are the 23d, 24th, 59th and 65th regiments of infantry of the line, and the 17th of light infantry, forming a total of 1,000 mem including the Arab auxiliaries, under the command of Yussief. Besides the artillery, &c., the army will amount to an effective force of 12,000 men. Orders have just been received at the depot of the artillery in this port to deliver the necessary ammunition. A transport is to sail very shortly with 150,000 cartridges, and other articles for the army.—*Standard, Oct.* 25.

Hitch is a popular word, particularly full of meaning. Sir Somebody Something makes love, according to the most approved fashion, to Lady Something Somebody; They flirt and dance, and ride and walk. To be sure, in these days sighing is exploded—kneeling has become obsolete—and sentiment is utterly banished. They discuss society—quiz their mutual friends—criticise dinners—laugh at every body out of their own circle—and are, in fact, inseparable. All at once, Sir Somebody Something disappears: he is off to Melton, or Newmarket, or Italy, and Lady Something Somebody is seen dowagering about with her most respectable mother, looking vexed, and trying to look interesting. She sits up in her room all night, in order to get up a paleness; and when she does go out, leaves her Almack's curls at home. Such evidence as this soon becomes the subject of general conversation, and the question is—"What has happened?" "Umph! don't know exactly what—but there is evidently a *hitch* sometimes."—*Elemants of conversation.*

Shakspeare's Marrige Licence.—This curious document has recently been discovered in the archives of the Consistorial Court of Worcester, bearing date Nov. 28, 1582. At the time of his marriage he was only 18, and the object of his choice was Anne Hathway, daughter of a substantial yeoman in the neighbourhood of Stratford. The marriage must have taken place within the dicease of Worcester, but in what parish cannot be known from the record, as the transcripts of parochial registers preserved there do not commence till abont the year 1660.—*Standard Oct.* 27.

Precisely about this time, a lady was presented at court, and on the theatre of public life, who attracted universal attention. I mean, Mrs. Hastings. She was born, I believe, in his Britannic Majesty's electoral dominions; and had been early married to Mr. Imhoff, who, as well as herself, was a German. Being by profession an historical and a portrait painter, he came over to England; bringing with him his wife, who was at that time young, captivating in her person, and possessing many graces. Madame Schwellenbergen, one of the two keepers of the robes to the queen, herself a native of Germany, and who has performed no inconsiderable part during the present reign, at Windsor, as well as at St. James, patronized the Imhoffs. At her solicitation, her majesty was induced to extend to them a degree of protection, which procured for them from the directors of the East India Company permission to go out to Madras. The hope of acquiring by his pencil a more rapid fortune in Asia than he could probably expect to gain in Europe, induced him to embark for India, in the winter of 1768; and it happened that Mr. Hastings, whom the East India Company had recently named second in council at Fort St. George, took his passage on board the same vessel with Mr. and Mrs. Imoff. At that time he had never seen or heard of her; but, shortly after sailing from England, accident, which had brought them into the same ship, made them personally known to each other Hastings having engaged the room denominated the *round-house* for his own exclusive accommodation, Mrs. Imhoff, believing him to be on the quarter-deck, without previously assertaining the fact, mounted by the stairs of the quartergallery to that apartment. Their surprize at meeting was mutual; and she made, from the first instant of his seeing her, a deep impression on the future governor-general. In the course of their voyage, Hastings formed a very strong attachment to her; and his passion acquiring strength by time, he continued to visit her with great assiduity while she and her husband resided at Madras; but, always with such precautions, and under such restrictions, as not to compromise her honour. About the time when Hastings was appointed to the government of Bengal, in January 1772, a termination of her marriage with Imhoff took place; which union, as having been originally celebrated in Germany, was asserted to be capable of dissolution by mutual consent. This amicable divorce was not, however, effected without the aid of money, Hastings having, in fact, paid to Imhoff a sum considerably exceeding ten thousand pounds; with which acquisition the fortunate painter quitted India, and returning to his native country, there bought an estate out of the produce of his wife's attractions, Mrs. Imhoff followed her lover to Calcutta, and as soon as her former husband had transmitted authentic intelligence that the divorce was obtained, the new governor-general of India legalized his connexion by the solemnities of wedlock. During more than ten years that Hastings subsequently occupied the supreme authority on the banks of the Ganges, she remained there with him; was consulted by him on affairs of state; accompanied him in his visits to the upper provipces, particularly after the revolt of Cheyt Sing; and invariably maintained her ascendancy over his mind, as well as his affections. Nor did any censure ever attach to her conduct; unless we consider as such the accusation which her own and her husband's enemies raised against her, of amassing wealth by presents received from the native princes and princesses; which were usually conveyed under the form of diamonds, or other gems. It was asserted, that though Hastings might be poor or disinterested, yet his wife was rich and rapacious: but calumny, party, and political enmity, probably exaggerated the amount of these supposed accumulations.—*Wraxall's Memoirs.*

Mr. Wilfred Eames was the younger son of a country gentleman of some distiction, and was bred to the law. The habits of rigid demonstration and of accurate research which that science engenders, had rendered him cautious and sceptical. He did not perhaps go quite the length of Mr. Wordly Wiseman in Steeven's Lecture on Heads who disinherited his only son because he could not give a reason why a black hen laid a white egg, yet he was, sooth to say, of a mighty incredulous complection. Upon the subject of the formation of this world, he entertained a notion which I have met with in some American writer. He opened that some few millions of years ago, a vagrant comet had, by collision with the sun, struck off a portion of that luminary in a slantiug direction, and in a state of fusion. The portions thus separated, and, whilst whirling round its parent sun been gradually cooling from that time to the present, and his notion was that at no very distant epoch we shall be all congealed in eternal frost. To protract the unpleasant consummation he ordered a fire in the library of the Athenæum.—*Angler's Rambles.*

Bombay.—Printed and published for the Proprietor by Sorabjee Dorabjee, at the Courier Press, No. Church lane, where all communications addressed the EDITOR, are received.